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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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BOILED DOWN

PASSING COMMENTS ON POLITICAL AND OTHER EVENTS.

Aims of the "Direct Nominations"—Prohibitionists and Tariff Tax—Socialist Party a Refuse Heap for Old Political Machines—Applauding Harriman and Denouncing Workers.

Latest exchanges from Holland, "Het Volk" of March 24, leave little hope for harmony in the Socialist Movement there. The International Secretary, Camille Huysmans, was deputed by the Executive Committee of the International Bureau in Brussels to reconcile the two warring factions with a compromise proposition. The main organization, the Social Democratic Labor Party whose organ is "Het Volk," had decided, as readers of The People were informed last week, that the "Tribune," the weekly organ of the opposition, should discontinue, and that its three editors should be expelled. The compromise proposition brought by Huysmans was to the effect that the "Tribune" should discontinue, but that one of its three editors be placed on the editorial staff of the Marxist weekly supplement to be issued by "Het Volk." What was to happen with the other two does not appear. The proposition was rejected by the convention of the seceders, and they launched a new party under the name of Social Democracy.

"Mr. Chairman, I am a great friend of the American sheep; in other words, the wool grower."—Hon. Joseph W. Fordney, Representative from Michigan, Congress, March 26.

Was this an "open confession," or a "cat that leaped out of the bag"? There is no "sheep" that grows more wool than the American workingman. And him the Fordneys love, indeed—as sheep.

After some great war an epidemic of smallpox usually follows in the afflicted region as a consequence of the large number of decomposing bodies. The cholera, which despatches announces is breaking out in Russia, would seem to arrive on schedule time, and serve as a statistical pointer to the large number of corpses that the recent "pacification" of Russia has required.

Parliaments are condensed symbols of their respective nations. Already three fights—nearly trifling—have taken place in Congress over the proposed new tariff bill. Thus Congress illustrates the Monkey-and-Parrot character of the social system that our parliament symbolizes.

Corroborative of the real issue at which "direct nominations" and other such "reformers of political bossism" are nibbling are the words of the plutocratic railroad magnate E. H. Harriman spoken at the Denver Commercial Club. Harriman said: "The best way in managing governments is just the same as managing railroads, and is to produce a better article of government at less cost."

Representative Sulzer is "too previous." The "Frunk Schoppen" (early morning glass of beer) is a German thing. The thing—whether good, bad, or indifferent we shall leave aside—is not yet a national institution in this country. Not until our people also nationally indulge in the "Frunk Schoppen" will Representative Sulzer be justified in using the metaphor that the tariff tax on beer "adds to the burden of the breakfast table." What Sulzer meant but did not find it politic to say was: "The tax on beer—having to come from that portion of the brew produced by brewery workmen, but plundered from them by the boss brewers—will actually come out of the boss brewers' pockets; the less the boss brewers keep all the less excessively will their breakfast table be loaded. Hence the tax on beer is a burden on the boss brewers' breakfast table. Intolerable!"

Either the economies of the Prohibitionists is at fault, or their sincerity. They are demanding a high tariff on French wines. Is this in the interest of sobriety? The consequence of a high tariff on French wines, as far as the manufacture of liquor is concerned, is that the domestic wine raisers will be able to make the price of their goods; the higher the price the higher the profits; the higher the profits the greater the inducement to make to go into a

business. Net results—an extension of the manufacture of intoxicants.

That the so-called Socialist party is but a "broad and tolerant" dumping ground for political garbage has been illustrated convincingly in Los Angeles on March 26. One Harper, a Republican corruptionist having been elected Mayor, and elected, of course, with the aid of the equally corrupt Democratic machine, the newly adopted system of a "recall election" was applied. Harper hiked away from the storm by declining to stand again. The two remaining candidates were an avowed "Reformer" and the Socialist party man. And what did the two political machines of graft—Republican and Democratic—do? Why, they threw their full strength to the S. P., who, instead of scornfully repudiating, gladly accepted the gift. Despite such support the S. P. was defeated. But it is proud of its "large vote." And well it may.

"E. M. H." in "The Progressive Woman" takes the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to task for saying that the ballot would destroy woman's chief virtues—the power to draw man "by the cords of sweet and intelligent enticement," and her "affectionate sagacity."—"E. M. H." does not seem to know that the Rev. Parkhurst is an expert on woman's power "to draw man by the cords of sweet and intelligent enticement," and also on her "affectionate sagacity."—"E. M. H." evidently never heard of the highly ethical thing known in municipal purification as "the Parkhurst Trick."

When workingmen demanded that the Sherman so-called Anti-Trust law be so amended as to exclude unions from its operation, up went the cry: "Class legislation! Oh, horror!" Now that Harriman, eastward bound, and scattering hints to Congress for the benefit of prosperity, declares: "There should be amendments to the Sherman law eliminating those features antagonistic to corporations," there is not the faintest objection. On the contrary, with almost yet eloquent smiles, the anti-class legislation can beams approval.

The highly revolutionary spinster known as Mamselle Free-Trade is becoming easily satisfied in her old age. Commenting upon President Taft's statement that the chief object of a tariff is to raise revenue, Mamselle Free-Trade's High Priest the New York "Evening Post" throws up his hat with the shout: "That is a revolution by itself." There are revolutionists who, if they can not fire a cannon, are modestly satisfied with a cannon-cracker.

Boss brewers and the Socialist party's Volkssatzung Corporation stand before a renewed chance of their lives. A variety of influences are centering upon Congress to increase the beer tax. The boss brewers will have a fresh opportunity to strut the stage as devoted friends of the workingman, anxious to oppose the increased burden of taxation that wicked men seek to strap upon the shoulders of Labor; the Volkssatzung Corporation will enjoy, and profit by, the opportunity to receive and pocket breweries' bribes to kick Socialism in the stomach with Jonastic statistics, backed with mottos from Timbuctoo, proving that the tax on beer comes out of the workers' pockets, and is "the first thing to abolish before the path to Socialism is cleared."

At last! At last a true word has come out of the Gompers Central Federated Union of this city, and that true word is an exact repetition of what the Daily People has been saying these many years:—"There is no such thing as Union beer." The C. F. U. having taken a step truthward, it is to be hoped the body may take the next step in the same direction, and recognize that, under the existing A. F. of L. regime "there is no such thing as any Union article." Under A. F. of L. regime one Union scale on the other or others. There being no article but is the product of several trades combined, and the trades practicing scabbery upon one another, such a thing as "Union goods" does not exist. "As with beer," 'tis so with all other goods, whether plastered all over with the so-called Union label or not.

Having admitted that under present conditions the city workingman is forced to pay a disproportionate amount of his earnings for rent; having admitted that thousands of families are actually robbing their stomachs to pay the landlord; having admitted that under such conditions life is torture, what remedy does the New York Committee on Congestion of Population propose? To abolish capitalism, which takes the worker out of

FATHER MORGAN M. SHEEDY ON SOCIALISM

The story is told of Mark Twain that one day he appeared before James Redpath, who ran a lecture bureau, and informed his friend James he wanted to be booked for a lecture tour. Delighted therewith—a lecture tour by Mark Twain was always profitable—Redpath said: "Good! What shall it be upon, Mark?" and he got ready to write down the title of the lecture. Mark Twain answered: "Astronomy." Redpath's hand stood stock still. Astonished he inquired: "Astronomy? What do you know about astronomy?" "That's just it," was Mark Twain's unperturbed explanation; "I know nothing about astronomy—the very reason why I should be able to deliver an elegant lecture thereon. My imagination will have free scope, unhampered by any facts, unfettered by any reason."

'Twas the spirit of Mark Twain that spoke in St. John's Church at Altoona, Pa., on the evening of March 21, when Father Morgan M. Sheedy delivered a lecture. The subject was not "Astronomy," it was "Socialism." The Rev. Father gave the reins to his imagination; it cavorted unhampered by facts, unfettered by reason—or, rather, the reason went abampety-bumping against the facts.

For instance—to take one instance out of a score:

so much of his product that he cannot afford better surroundings, and which works him so long that he must live near his job or else go without sleep also? Nary a bit of it. The Committee's solution is to increase the rapid transit facilities. More transit facilities, a greater spread of congestion—that is all the Committee would accomplish.

Now it is Father William McMahon, the pastor of St. Bridget's Church in Cleveland, who turns out to be a bankrupt with liabilities put at \$1,504,141.64, and judgment against whom in a suit for \$90,000 "resulted in tying up his interests in various enterprises." Is the increasing frequency of the instances of clericals, with "interests in various enterprises" that spread ruination with its train of shattered families, and the simultaneously increasing frequency of the instances of clericals who denounce Socialism as a family wrecker and un-Godly—is the increasing frequency of these two sets of instances a mere coincidence, or are the two intimately connected, the former but the cause and illuminative of the "Godliness" of the latter?

Climate and general conditions are unkind to the capitalist class in Congo. Workingmen have to be gotten by raiding expeditions, and, when gotten, can be kept only by physical chains. How much better is all that here. No raiding expeditions are needed. The workingmen in America will wear out their shoe leather in the voluntary search for a capitalist master; and, when the master is found, the fear of hunger answers the purpose of a chain to keep them tied, far more effectively than the visible chains in use in Congo.

He who would look for a clean government in a country dominated by a besmirched ruling class would look for pulse-beats in a mummy. The offence charged against the West Point authorities, that they inveigle European musicians to this country and swear them into the army without their own knowledge, in order to "tone up" the military academy bands, is no worse than the wholesale fraudulent inducement of immigration done by concerns whose interest lies in an overcrowded labor market to keep down wages.

"An acre of performance is worth the whole world of promise" is the motto on the letters of a firm that is deluging business men with a whole world of promise—promises that the panic is over and that by employing the said firm the general era of prosperity will be still greater—all offered without even a fifth of an acre of actual performance.

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Father Sheedy said "it is a natural desire of men to own property," and he added "collectivism appeals to the man who has nothing." After stating two such pregnant facts, borrowed from Socialism, the man, whose reason facts control, can arrive only at the conclusion that Socialism is inevitable. Not so Father Sheedy. His imagination, unhampered by facts, unfettered by reason, concluded that "Socialism is absolutely impossible."

What are the facts and reason in the case?

Look at the Fiji Islander of to-day. His waist garlanded with a wreath of evergreens for only covering, he is elaborately clothed when compared with his still more savage ancestors of Adamic days—before "the fall." Compared with the Borneo—the prickly jungles in which he lives compelling skirt and hose—the Fiji is undressed. Compared with the Laplander, barely the tip of whose nose can be safely left exposed, the Borneo is naked. The reason, grounded on the facts, is that "clothes" is a relative thing. What is clothes to one, may be no clothes at all to another. Conditions determine the fact. Precisely the same with property. What is property at one stage of economic development is, no property at a later stage—is clothes as much as the wreath of ever-

BASE INGRATITUDE

Railroads Combatting Their Best Friend, the Saloon.

Tucson, Ariz., March 25.—The Southern Pacific Railroad has built and equipped four club houses for employees and is preparing to construct seven more. The Oregon Short Line is building three and it is expected that the clubs will be rapidly extended on to the other Harriman lines. In doing this the Harriman lines are not playing at philanthropy—they are doing it because it looks to them like a paying proposition.

F. G. Athearn, superintendent of Railway Clubs of the Southern Pacific, waxed eloquent over the advantages of the clubs to the companies. Their object, he says, is to raise the standard of employees mentally, physically and morally, and thereby obtain a higher degree of efficiency. The methods, he holds, are free from all maudlin sentimentality and subterfuge, and brought down to scientific business principles.

Referring to the saloon Mr. Athearn says that however much its influence may be decied it has filled a social need. Not only is the social craving satisfied in the saloon but the physical well-being also is looked out for. There are clean toilets, arm chairs, cheerful warmth and well-cooked lunches. When these fall there is the liquor that drugs the senses and makes the victim think that he is what he is not.

Mr. Athearn contrasts the saloon with the methods of the reformer, who hires a chilly, lonesome room, upstairs, in a side street, where the reformer sits with chattering teeth wondering why his little sign, "Free Reading Room Upstairs, Everybody Welcome," does not crowd the room.

The Harriman clubs are patterned on the saloon plan minus the drink.

"The club buildings are first of all attractive and constructed especially for the purpose. They depart from the severe railway type and are made club-like. They are furnished with the best and made pleasing both inside and out. The cost ranges from \$10,000 to \$35,000. Each club has hot and cold baths, a library of fiction and reference books, correspondence tables on which may be found neat club stationery, a billiard and pool hall, a gaming and recreation room, barber shop, cigar counter, a restaurant, which is open twenty-four hours a day, and a large number of bedrooms."

There may be some who will think that after all the idea is not such a bad one. That no fault should be found with employers who strive to make comfortable surroundings for their employees. But is it not a confession that the employees do not get wages enough to enable them to make decent surroundings for themselves? And, remembering that the club plan is a business proposition of the company, is it not clear that it is cheaper for it to invest a few thousands of

dollars in clubs than to pay wages that would make the clubs needless?

And what of the families of the employees? How can they profit through these clubs? The fathers and brothers, surely cannot take any real pleasure in benefits that their wives and sisters do not share.

One thing, though, is significant: the Railroad Y. M. C. A. has evidently not proved the social savior that was expected. The day of apiritual consolation has passed. If men are to be lured at all it must be by catering to their creature comforts. The railway clubs are to compete with the saloon. We shall watch with interest their success. Good meals, baths, and clean beds, at moderate prices, are attractions, no doubt, but none of these will do for the companies the service that is rendered them by the saloon keeper's whiskey when it makes the exhausted and toll-worn employee "believe that he is what he is not."

The saloon has not filled a social need—it has filled a need of the employers, the need of drugging the senses of the unfortunate victims of their exploitation. The employers exploit the workers to the verge of physical and mental exhaustion. The tired-out worker resorts to alcoholic stimulation. That after all is the feature of the saloon. The other things, the comforts, are merely incidental. Mr. Athearn evidently does not realize this when he thinks to make the incidental win out in competition with the essential. At all events he fails to appreciate the fact that it is to the interests of the railroad exploiters to let alone the whiskey dealers, who are as necessary to them, in keeping the senses of the employees deadened, as the false leaders of the railroad brotherhoods.

Railroad Worker.

The Daily People costs but one dollar for a three month's subscription—just about a cent a day. You cannot afford to be without it.

CONSIDER STRIKE.

Employees of Denver and Rio Grande Dissatisfied.

Denver, March 27.—There is unrest and dissatisfaction all over the Denver & Rio Grande system among the shopmen and the officers of the three shop organizations have been in Denver for several weeks trying to straighten out the trouble, but with little or no success. The charge is made that the officials have persecuted the leaders of the three big unions and that the men are working under highly unsatisfactory conditions.

The statement is made that the Rio Grande officers have not fulfilled their part of the settlement of the long and bitter strike of the men employed in the shops. The leaders of the men declare that they can give half a hundred specific instances where the agreement has been violated both in letter and spirit by the company.

The union officials would not say that a strike at present is among the possibilities, but it is thought that when conditions grow better and the men find opportunity for employment elsewhere they will demand that the company abide by its agreements or suffer the consequences of another strike of shopmen.

The first grievance of the men is that they were given to understand on the quiet that the strike-breakers who came here to take their places when the strike was called a year ago this month would be gradually let out and all of the older men replaced. This has not been done, and only about ten per cent of the shopmen, taking the whole system into consideration, are union men and old employees.

It is charged that when the agreement was made the strike-breakers were let go but for some unknown reason they were kept around the premises. After a few weeks it is said that they were put back to work alongside the old men and that they still predominate in the shops as the source of constant friction.

The company is playing a smart trick in stirring up division among its workmen by introducing Japs in the shops. And the old employees are falling into the trap. Instead of organizing these Japs the union men are moved to prejudice, and thus kept separated. Japanese apprentices are at work where they can learn the business of making, as well as repairing, machinery.

BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS WIN.

Judge Noyes, in the U. S. Court of Appeals here, handed down a decision of interest to labor unions and contractors generally, in the suit brought by the National Fire Proofing Company against the Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Union. He decided that the Fire Proofing Company had no cause of action in their complaint against the builders and the bricklayers, alleging that the latter had entered into labor union agreements which interfered with the conduct of the National Fire Proofing business.

The novel point of the decision is that while Judge Noyes says the Fire Proofing Company has cause for complaint against the agreement in question, since it prevents them from doing business in the way they want to, there is no remedy in law or equity on the evidence submitted at the trial of the action in the Circuit Court. He holds that when equal rights under the law clash there is no

CONTRACTS UNHOLY

WHEN BOURGEOISIE IS CAUGHT WHERE HAIR IS SHORT.

Electricians of Paris, Having Their Demands Rejected Shut Off Lights in Hotel—Owner Reluctantly Comes to Terms, Then Bourgeois Press Howls "Compulsory Contracts."

Hopwood, Nr. Manchester, England, March 22.—It will be remembered that some time last year the Parisian electricians demonstrated their strength by shutting Paris in darkness. Following this one of the large hotels put in its own electric light plant and had its own staff of electricians to whom, however, they paid less wages than were paid to the other electricians in Paris. M. Pataud, the secretary of the electricians' section of the C. G. T., had repeatedly sent communications to the directors of the hotel demanding an interview and an increase in wages of the men. He was ignored. So, with an unsigned but fully prepared agreement conceding an increase in wages, he went personally to see the manager of the hotel and interviewed him in his private office. The manager would not be moved by ordinary persuasion, so at a waive of the hand of M. Pataud, all lights went out as the result of the immediate strike of the electrical workers.

The occasion was peculiarly unfortunate for the manager, inasmuch as a banquet of 500 guests was in full swing, when all at once the lights were shut off. Taken so suddenly the manager was almost frantic. Seizing pen and ink he hastily signed the agreement conceding higher wages. Then the lights were switched on again.

The bourgeoisie, of course, set up a howl in concert to the effect that this is a "compulsory agreement," hence illegal.

What about the thousands of similar "agreements" which the workers have been compelled to "agree" to, willy-nilly, driven by the whip of hunger and cold? They could not escape from the gnawing hunger because the few owned the means of life and demanded the major share of the wealth produced by the worker before he was allowed access to those means. They could not protect themselves from the cold until they had sold their ability to labor to the master class, by a "free contract."

Of course these "contracts" are all perfectly legal.

The incident is only another manifestation of the class struggle and shows the conflicting material interests of the workers and the bourgeoisie, the capitalist class. Incidentally, Pataud is called by the bourgeois press, "King" Pataud. But let them deceive themselves and not think that the disciplinary and united action of the men spells any "kingship." The integrally organized power resides only in the workers.

Now a move is on foot to prosecute Pataud for adopting these measures.

William C. Allan.

remedy at law for an injured person. The agreement complained of by the plaintiff company related to wages, hours of labor, and settlement of disputes by arbitration.

The Iron Arrowhead

By EUGENE SUE

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TRUSTS & POLITICS

Men in Steel Works Lined up and Told How They Must Vote, or Lose Their Jobs.

In the summer of 1906 the employees of the Jones and Laughlin Company planned a meeting to protest against Sunday work, not to organize. The management discovered the movement and threatened the men with discharge if they held a meeting. This action is in line with the policy of the United States Steel Corporation, which has refused to recognize or reply to petitions asking for a change in working conditions.

The officials of the steel companies make no secret of their hostility to unionism, and I have been told by two leading employers that they would not tolerate it. Any movement toward organization, they assured me, would mean discharge.

But not only is there this repression manifested among the steel workers, so as to choke personal initiative in directions the companies may consider inimical; there are indications of coercion to get in support of the companies' interests.

It would not be a complete statement of the control exercised by the employers of the steel districts if we were to omit the political situation. It is commonly understood that the United States Steel Corporation is the dominant force in politics in the mill towns. Repeated allegations have been made to me that workmen have been discharged at Duquesne for refusing to vote the company ticket. If there is coercion it is quite probable that the effect of it extends far beyond the persons actually involved.

I was told by one employee that he had been called into the office of the superintendent and remonstrated with for working against the company ticket, and an indirect threat was made of discharge. I was told by men of unimpeachable standing in Braddock, not steel works employees, that, in the spring of 1908, preceding the May primaries, men were induced to vote for the candidates favored by the steel company, by promises of a resumption in industry if the right candidates were nominated. I have it also on good authority that before the same primaries of May, 1908, orders came from the New York office of the United States Steel Corporation, to the general superintendent of the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock directing him to order the department superintendents to line up their employees for the Penrose candidates for the Legislature.

The general superintendent called a meeting of the department superintendents and delivered the orders. This created some dismay, for local opinion was an issue in the primaries and the Penrose candidates were opposed to local opinion. Some of the superintendents were already prominently identified with the local opinion party and had been assisting in organizing the campaign. How they could with honor and self-respect abandon the issue at that point was not clear to the officials. But the answer to the objections was clear and to the point. They were told to break any or all promises and to work for Penrose, because the United States Steel Corporation needed him in the Senate. It is probably unnecessary to add that Penrose carried Allegheny County.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in *The Independent*.

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THE WOMAN INVASION.

Havelock Ellis Says It Will Mean Reinvigoration of Civilization.

By H. S. E.

In the introduction to his work "The New Spirit," written some years ago, Havelock Ellis made the following observations on the woman question.

"The great wave of emancipation which is now sweeping across the civilized world means nominally nothing more than that women should have the right to education, freedom to work, and political enfranchisement—nothing in short but the bare ordinary rights of an adult human creature in a civilized democratic state.

"But many other changes will follow in the train of these very simple and matter-of-fact changes, and it is no wonder that many worthy people look with dread upon the slow invasion by women of all the concerns of life—which are, after all, as much their own concerns as anyone's—as nothing less than a new irruption of barbarians.

"These good people are unquestionably right. The development of women means a reinvigoration as complete as any brought by barbarians to an effete and degenerating civilization.

"When we turn to those early societies, which are as lamps to us, in our social progress, we find that the arts of life are in the possession of women. Therefore when the torch of science is placed in the hands of women we must expect them to use it as a guide with audacious simplicity and directness, because of those instincts for practical life which they have inherited.

"The rise of women to their fair share of power is certain. Whether one looks at it with hope or with despair one has to recognize it."

Ellis points out that despite the Shakespeares and Dantes that the average level of women's intelligence is fully equal to that of men's. "Compare," says he, "the men and women among settlers in the Australian bush, or wherever else men and women have been set side by side to construct their social life as best they may, and it will often be to the disadvantage of the men."

It may be observed that women in industry have shown that in many lines they are the equal of men, and in fact have supplanted the male worker, as he in turn had supplanted them by taking household work into the factory.

Havelock Ellis does not presume to foretell what will be the result of women's emancipation. "What new forms the influence of women will give to society we cannot tell. Our most strenuous efforts will be needed to see to it that women gain the wider experience of life, the larger education in the full sense of the word, the entire freedom of development, without which their power of interference in social organization might have disastrous as well as happy results." Ellis viewed the rise of women with unfailing hope, although he is careful to point out that the vote and the ballot-box do not necessarily mean freedom. They are not the end but the means.

RACE IMPROVEMENT

It Will Come, but Not in These Days of Starvation and Congested Slums.

If Society, in its own defense, has a right to imprison a man for life, or to take his life, why has it not a right to benefit him—for the same end? May not Society, in its own defense, undertake to extirpate disease—vice—crime? If the State may build a hospital and forcibly take people to it, why not a sanitarium? If the State may prescribe building laws, specify air space and light space and sanitary conveniences, why may it not go further, specify a minimum of health and comfort to be provided for in every house—and make that minimum compulsory? The State is the people surely, and the people have a right to improve themselves—as soon as they know how. No personal preference, no individual liberty, can be allowed to stand against the will of the community.

We will not have nakedness among us. We forbid it by law, and enforce the law. We have as much right to forbid hunger—if we choose. We only prevent nakedness because we object to it—it is indecent. Some day we shall object to hunger, too. Our sense of decency will widen. We do not know yet all the conditions required to make better people, but we know some of them. And we know many of those that make worse people. We do definitely know that certain quarters of great cities corrupt and degrade the human stock which is forced to live in them—no matter what it was before. Consider that hideous dictum concerning the effect of the slums of London on the new residents come from the country. "The second generation is weaker and less competent than the first; the third generation is stunted, crippled, sick, degenerate; and there is no fourth!" That shows what conditions can do to make worse people.

If Society has the right to build a slum, to force people to live there—by the simple process of not allowing them to live anywhere else—and so to degrade and exterminate them; why has not Society the right to build exquisite garden cities, force people to live there, and so elevate and improve them? That would be too expensive, the defendant may gravenly remark. He is wrong. It would not be nearly so expensive as the slum!

In our infinitesimal, egotistical peep-hole view of humanity we quite overlook the value of the people to the people—the wealth producing, joy producing, beauty producing value of the human stock. This ruined stock is dead loss to us; being saved and made into good stock it would be great gain to us. Moreover, "us" includes them. The whole level of our rightful pride lies not at humanity's narrow shifting top, but at its broad, dark base, so little lifted for all these years.

Is water clean that is nine-tenths dirty? Humanity is one; a living tissue; and our need to make better people is the most vital, the most personal need that can be shown to any human soul.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in *The Independent*.

A DAY WITH THE DESTITUTE

THE DISAPPOINTING AND WEARY SEARCH FOR WORK FALLS AS HEAVY ON LONDON PROLETAIRE AS ON HIS BROTHER-IN-NEW YORK.

Now that so much attention is being drawn to the sad plight of the unemployed and destitute, it has struck me that the story of a day in the life of one who, while being a well educated and respectable man, yet finds himself destitute and homeless in the streets of the richest city in the world, may be of interest.

The day has gone like many before it. A day of bitter disappointment and weary searching for work, only to be met on all hands with refusal and the now familiar notice: "No Hands Wanted," and we retrace our weary footsteps to the lodging house, where, owing to the friendly deputy, we can sit for a few hours in warmth, and perhaps benefit by a slight meal, offered by a more fortunate pal who has managed to obtain a few hours' work during the day. At 12 o'clock the house closes, and we must leave to wander about with hundreds more till the dawn of another day.

Passing along Aldgate, we are met on every hand with shadowy forms pacing along with weary feet, or standing for a few moments in the shelter of a doorway till the tall form of a city policeman looms in sight, and a gruff, but kindly voice, reminds the wayfarer that in all the large city there is nowhere that he may rest for a moment, and forget in sleep his troubles for a few minutes. Nearing the Bank the signs of poverty are more numerous, and one man meets us with the eager inquiry, "Has he been yet?" On asking who the mysterious "he" is, we are informed that he, in common with the others, are waiting for a gentleman from Midland Hall, who will supply each wayfarer with a ticket, on presentation of which at Midland Hall, between the hours of 12 and 4 a. m. will entitle the holder to one-half round of bread and margarine.

Presently along he comes, and with-out words hands to each man a white slip of paper. There being plenty of time, we move on to the Thames Embankment. Here will be found misery in the extreme. It has been estimated that from 400 to 500 persons nightly sleep on the Embankment. Look around, and you will see them, men, ah, and women, too. Every seat has its full complement of sleepers. Glance over the wall to the steps leading to the piers; here you will see them lying in all attitudes, the easier to woo the goddess of sleep. Some have provided themselves with blankets in the shape of placards of the various evening papers, and it is astonishing the amount of warmth the papers will supply.

Note that young man over there, well dressed and of evident good breeding. He is passing his first night in the Hotel de Embankment, and sitting bolt upright against the wall he gazes out over the waters of the mighty river. What are his thoughts? Are they of home and a mother in a far-off country, or is he contemplating a sudden end to it all in the heart of the river that closes its waters to none? We take our place with the others, for here we can rest awhile without the fear of a policeman turning us off.

Suddenly a shriek is heard, followed by a dull splash, and the Embankment springs to life as if touched by an electric spark. "It's only another poor

devil gone," says a woman next to us. "God knows how soon it will come to us." A police whistle shrills out, and a police boat pulls out from the shadows of Blackfriars and the body is dragged aboard, but, alas! too late, for in falling she has struck her head against a buttress, and the life is beaten out of her. "Suicide of an unknown while of unsound mind," say the papers next day. Say, rather, that after careful consideration, she has decided to leave a world that has ill treated her, and to seek judgment from the great Judge of all, who, perhaps, will judge her more mercifully than her fellowmen.

The Embankment soon settles down again until about 1 o'clock, when the men amongst us begin to form up in a double file by Waterloo Bridge. We follow with the others, and stand patiently waiting the advent of the Salvation Army officers with the tickets for soup and bread. Presently they come along, and each man on receiving his ticket makes tracks as fast as tired feet can carry him to the Millbank shelter, which, as one of the officers facetiously puts it, is next to the House of Lords.

Arrived at the shelter, each man as he enters is given a large piece of wholesome bread, a few yards further a spoon, and, on entering the dining hall, a steaming bowl of good, nourishing soup. We are given a hearty welcome by Staff Captain McGregor, himself an old Embankment doer, and sit down in patches of 400 at a time to enjoy for twenty minutes warmth and shelter. Some scoff their portion like wild animals, and no sooner are they done, with head on hands, they snatch a few minutes' sleep until it is time to give place to others, who are lined up in long rows outside.

But it is now 1:30 a. m., and if we want to benefit by our bread ticket we must get a move on, as it is a good step from the Houses of Parliament.

On the way we pass many more on the same errand, and on reaching Horseferry Road we see some hundred men sitting about contentedly munching away at their half-pound of bread. Presenting our ticket at the door, we are supplied with our bread and are soon enjoying it with the rest. It is now nearly 4 a. m., and if we are lucky enough to possess the large sum of one halfpenny, we can adjourn to the noted poor man's caterer in Wentworth or Chickens and streets, and purchase a large mug of tea and permission to sit in an upstairs room till 5:30 o'clock, by which time the door of the hospitable lodging house is open and we can snatch a few hours' sleep on one of the forms till it is time to again go forth on a search for work. What will the day bring forth? Shall we be successful in obtaining a job, or will the end of the day find us again with no prospect but the Embankment for another dreary night? This is no highly colored description of a night out, but the truthful account of what the writer is going through. What will the government do for us? We cannot die in the streets, but something must be done, and that soon, for I can assure the reader that the unemployed will not starve passively this time.—Reynold's Newspaper.

PUDDLERS REJECT WAGE CUT.

Reading, Pa., March 28.—The executive board of the eastern division of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Association decided not to accept the reduction of wages as made by iron companies of the division. The action will affect nearly 10,000 iron workers, comprising the puddlers and helpers, and will become effective with the day shift on Monday.

The employees of the Reading Iron Company, to the number of 1,000, in session followed the board meeting, sustained the action of the board and decided to reject the wage reduction of the company. The cut is from \$4.50 to \$3.75 per ton for puddling, and proportionately for all others. The eastern division comprises all of the eastern half of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was presided over by Vice-President Jas. B. Mincher of the Eastern Division of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. National Assistant Secretary M. F. Tighe of Pittsburgh represented National President McArdle. It is rumored that a large percentage of the men will not be governed by the action of the meeting and will return to work on Monday.

The session was stormy throughout, and there were mutterings among the helpers, indicating that they did not consider themselves fairly treated. Only a small percentage of the men employed here are connected with the Amalgamated Association.

POUREN DEFENSE CONFERENCE.

Expresses Thanks for the Admirable Support Given It.

The Pouren Defense Conference, happy at the final outcome of its labors to free Pouren, has issued the statement here given to those who stood by it in its labors:

"To the press of the United States, and to the many organizations and individuals who have given moral, personal and financial support in the defence of Jan Janoff Pouren and the maintenance of the right of political asylum, the Executive Committee of the Pouren Defense Conference herewith extends its warmest thanks and its heartfelt appreciation, feeling confident that the same forces can be relied on if it should become again necessary to protect political refugees from acts of wanton persecution on the part of their political enemies."

READ THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Readers of the Weekly People in New York and vicinity can secure the Daily People by placing an order with their newsdealers. Out of town readers can get the Daily People by mail. A three-month's subscription costs one dollar. Militant Socialists should keep in daily touch with the movement by reading the Daily People.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings. Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s-e, corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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THE TWO CITIES

By Axel Sial, Jersey City, N. J.

I stood on the summit of a mountain and looked down towards a city which a cloud gently wafted upon an easterly wind, and momentarily hidden from my gaze. As I looked I became aware of a strange phenomenon. I saw in the cloud a picture, blurred and indistinct at first, but later clear and well-defined, a picture of a city, a "City Beautiful." It was the outskirts of a city. Pretty small cottages, suggesting by their many windows and surrounded by small gardens, health and happiness, beautified the picture. Two schoolboys came up the street with books under their arms.

"Where are you going to-morrow afternoon?" asked the younger boy.

"Somewhere in particular," came the answer.

"Then come down to the school; our class challenged No. 5 school to a gymnasium competition. It will take place to-morrow. Come down."

"All right," responded the elder boy. "It will soon be my last month at school; I graduate this term. I am seventeen years old now, and as my father is getting old and soon will be on the pension list, I shall be glad to be able to do some work."

"To-morrow, then?"

"Yes good-bye."

The cloud drifted on and I saw a girl talking to a young man on the porch of a cottage.

"Will you come for a sail up the river next Saturday?" he asked.

"Yes, that will be very nice. We will be off Saturday, as the factory is to be closed."

"How do you use your spare time?" he inquired.

"You know I am very fond of music," answered the girl, "and I practice on piano and play duets with my sister, taking violin lessons. But what

do you do?"

"I have no ear for music," said the young man, "but I like to study foreign languages, and at present I am reading Homer and Plato in the original Greek. Considering the century in which he lived, Plato's 'Republic' is wonderful. But to return to the sail, the boat leaves at 10 o'clock."

"I will be on the pier waiting for you," promised the girl.

The scene changed again, and I looked upon some workers building a school.

Steadily and carefully the work was progressing under the merry jesting and pleasantly worded directions from the architect. One man alone seemed to move about with some difficulty. He went up to the architect and explained that he had only been out of bed the last two days, and that the work in the warm sun was a little too much for him in his weakened condition.

"Go home and get well, my friend," said the architect. "It is of no use to kill yourself when we have men enough able to do your work."

The cloud drifted on and I beheld the garden of a carpenter's house. Four men were sitting around a table enjoying a game of cards and cigars. The game finished, they discussed the coming election.

"That 'Anti-Socialist Party,'" said the host, "will be about dead after this. They used to send in a representative from this district, but I don't think they will do it now. Their demands are somewhat modified, but they wish to see money restored, and have Bible teaching introduced in the schools."

Here the carpenter's wife, who was sitting on a bench a little away from the table reading Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' broke into the conversation and said, "I, for one, will work against any party trying to restore Bible teaching."

ing. When my children get old enough to know their own mind, they can choose a religion for themselves. As far as premature teaching of religious dogma is concerned, it encourages the child's brain and does not allow it the liberty of choice, so necessary for the development of a free human being. I have a religion, but it is not the same as I had when was a child. Besides, this proposition may merely be a trick of the 'Anti-Socialist Party,' which, aided by some clerical teachers, wishes to obtain the mastery over the children's mind so as to use the mastery in civic questions later on."

Again the scene shifted, and I looked down upon a very old but happy-looking couple in their little home. The old man was resting comfortably in a rocking chair, and was speaking about his childhood to a group of young men and women sitting around him. He told them how he as a child walked with his grandfather and helped him pick rags from barrels in the street. How the grandfather was run over and killed by an automobile which sped up the avenue where he was picking rags, and how the judge had allowed the rich man, who drove the automobile to go free, because it was "only a rag picker" who was killed. He told how, two years later, when fighting with his father in the ranks of the workers who brought about the Socialist Republic he was shot through the breast. "You," said the old man, "cannot picture the misery that existed, but beware lest an attempt should be made to wrest your liberty and your commonwealth from you."

The cloud had passed and I saw the city at the foot of the mountain. Two boys met; one had books under his arms, the other a grocer's basket. "Working?" asked the boy with the books.

"Yes," answered the other, "my

father is sick and my mother can't earn enough, so I had to leave school and go to work, though I am only thirteen years old. And I wanted to graduate next year, but that is impossible now. Well, I must hurry up. So long."

Off he went, and the boy with the books went home to help his father tend store.

A little farther up the street a young couple was standing.

"Will you go for a trolley ride next Sunday?" asked the young man.

"Too bad, but I can't," answered the girl. "The boss raised my wages from \$5 to \$6, but said he expected me to help out where a little extra work was needed. So he told me yesterday to come Sunday and help on a special order."

Around the corner some men were building a prison. With feverish haste they obeyed the commands of a burly contractor. One bricklayer who was falling behind in his work was pounced upon by the boss.

"What are you dreaming about?" he shouted.

"I am sick," answered the bricklayer.

"Oh, hell, you are only lazy; perhaps you blew in all your money for drink last night, and now you are sick," shouted the man who himself was only looking on.

"What drink I could buy with the wages you pay me would not make anybody drunk," said the workman with a faint smile.

"What, kicking again? You are one of those d-d Socialists who want the whole earth and don't want to leave anything to us fellows who have worked hard to get an education and are trying to show you how to get along. If you won't do your work, get down from there and go home. You are fired." Then, to himself, this vain fellow snorted, "He must be crazy."

I turned my eyes in the direction of the kitchen in a workman's "home." A woman was sitting mending some clothes, now and then getting up to look at a child in the cradle and to attend to

some food standing on the stove. The husband came home and sank into a chair, exhausted after the day's torture, called "work."

"Give me a drop of whiskey, Mary, I can hardly hang together. The boss wanted the job finished to-day and pushed us on, though my sidepartner, Harry, dropped in his tracks. I must have a drop of whiskey."

"It will be better if you eat your supper first, perhaps that will straighten you up," said the wife, who knew the reaction from whiskey.

"What, can't you give me that whiskey? Here I come home as tired as a dog and you won't give me a drop. I will go over to O'Brien and swing him for a couple of drinks till next pay day." And out went this overworked human being in search of the only remedy against fatigue that his starvation wages enabled him to obtain.

I looked down into a miserable shanty, not even built as well as some cattle pens. An old woman was standing at a bed saying, "Get up, papa, and go to work; it is 6 o'clock."

"I can't," said the man; "the rheumatism is in my leg and I can hardly stand up."

"You must," she remonstrated. "The landlord is coming next week for the rent, and he won't let us stay here for a day if we haven't the money. I must go over to the rich woman on the avenue and scrub her stairs. She only pays me fifty cents, and it is five hours' hard work. But we need coal, and all the money is gone."

"Well, I will try." And the old man tottered out of bed, dressed with difficulty and left for the factory where he, after fifty years of exploitation, was out of "gratitude" kept on the pay roll at the munificent salary of one dollar a day.

I saw prostitutes plying their trade, securing more money than honest toil gave; rich women lounging in magnificent carriages and children begging for alms and I reached out for the cloud that was disappearing in the distance, lost my footing, fell and awoke.

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PROGRESS

FRANCE IS MADE ALONG LINES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS OF PRODUCTION.

By Mary Solomon, New York.

"A century ago," said Sydney Smith, writing over three score years ago, "who would have believed that country gentlemen could be brought to read and spell with the accuracy which we now so frequently remark, or supposed that they could be carried up even to the elements of ancient and modern history? Nothing is more common or more stupid than to take the actual for the possible—to believe that all which is, is all which can be; first to laugh at every proposed deviation from practice as impossible then, when it is carried into effect, to be astonished that it did not take place before."

May we not allow ourselves to go beyond a century, to go far, far away to primitive man? It is natural for human beings to look back on the past and try to profit by the experience of their ancestors. Just picture a primitive couple, Adam and Eve, for instance. Let us for a moment view them having wants and desires of the twentieth century to be gratified. Let us see how they would have to live and get along. Adam would have to be his own architect, his own tool maker, his own builder, bricklayer, tinsmith, carpenter, paperhanger, painter, etc. Both man and woman would have to make their own hardware and pottery, weave and spin linen and silk, make their own clothes, shoes, stockings. They would need to brew their own beer, prepare their soap, perfume and other toilet articles. How could they do without gas or electric light? How could they travel without trains? How could they heat their homes in winter? How could they prepare their food, educate their children and manage their affairs? In short, how could they live?

In spite of the old belief that everything that does not exist cannot exist, things have progressed. With every generation there is something added which was previously thought unnatural. Primitive man had not only to contend with nature, unaided by machinery, but also was ignorant of that blessed device which lay in the division of labor. For centuries primitive man could not get beyond the idea of being his own father, his own tool and weapon maker.

In his essay on "Progress, Its Law and Cause," Herbert Spencer, proves that not only were the different phases of industry co-mingled, but also the different phases of art, science and literature. He endeavors to show that "That in which progress essentially consists is the transformation of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous." Poetry was not separated from music nor music from dancing. One man was at the same time a poet, a composer, a vocalist

and an instrumentalist. To make this clearer I will quote Spencer's own words: "We might trace the development of literature through phases in which, as in the Hebrew Scripture, it presents in one work theology, cosmogony, history, biography, civil law, ethics, poetry; through other phases in which, as in the Iliad, the religious, the martial, historical, epic, dramatic and lyric elements are similarly co-mingled, down to its present heterogeneous development in which its divisions are so numerous and varied as to defy complete classification."

The industrial progress is so marvelous that a man now in industry can no longer be his own architect, builder, tailor and shoemaker, any more than a man in the field of science can at the same time be a lawyer, an astronomer, a botanist, and psychologist. Every line of art and science and industry has become specialized. Transportation and communication is made so easy that not only is there minute division of labor among the workers of one nation but among the workers of the world. Production is carried on at a rapid rate. Improved machinery is gradually introduced and the speed of the workers intensified. One district or locality is favorably situated for the production of a certain commodity. The captains of industry there enforce concentration of energy for the production of that certain commodity. The world depends on that district for its specialized production. That locality, in its turn, depends on the rest of the world for its different other necessities. Continuity of the same process of labor creates skill and promotes rapidity. Consequently, even if other nations did not depend on the special upproduct of a certain district, they would have to work and work hard to compete, first, with the especially favorable condition of the district; second, skilled labor. Not only that, but they would have to neglect their own industries. On the whole it would be a loss and not a gain. After a long experience the nations of the world have come to understand that along with the possession of improved tools of production there is not a greater advantage than division of labor. All nations become interdependent. The benefit of the division of labor is that, though a greater amount of wealth is created, so ever smaller expenditure of labor is necessary.

But we have gone along smoothly until we imagine we are in paradise. How blessed is humanity; rich in genius, discoveries, inventions, production, able to enjoy heaven on earth. Not so quick. We have been so absorbed in tracing the development of primitive man to civilized man that something slipped

us. We have forgotten to notice that all progress in industry was largely due to development and application of machinery. It was not until after production by machinery was established that division of labor took place to any great extent. Since industrial progress is due to improved means of production, transportation and communication, the owners of these means must be the beneficiaries. If the nation owns these means, we call that nation wealthy and progressive. Now it remains for us to see who owns the machinery and means of transportation, etc.; who owns all the wealth produced, and who is benefited by progress.

It is, it should be clear to every one, that this industrial development wrought great changes. Every individual could not own and operate a machine which required the attendance of a hundred men, the same as he owned a small tool. The result was that the man who owned the machine had to get helpers. He hired them and paid a certain living wage. In the beginning there was a faint line of distinction, as the owner was compelled to work beside and with his laborers to be a success in business. Later, the line between employer and laborer grew more marked. Little by little the employer of labor appropriated all inventions and improvements. Here is a ballad of the 19th century from "History of England" by Macaulay, which aptly proves the point:

We will make them work hard for six pence a day,
Though a shilling they deserve, if they had their just pay.

If at all they murmur and say 't is too small,
We bid them choose whether they'll work at all.

And thus we do gain all our wealth and estate
By many poor men that work early and late.

Then, hey, for the clothing trade! It goes on brave,
We scorn for to toy and moyl, nor yet slave.

Our workmen do work hard; but we live at ease.
We go when we will and we come when we please.

Every new invention brought more wealth to the employers. The wealth concentrated into the hands of the privileged, the capitalist class. But as there are two sides to a story, there are two classes in society. The capitalist cannot at the same time be the employing and the exploited class. The machine becomes of primal importance, the worker only secondary. Life and comfort of the laborer is not at all considered. Production is carried on not for the weal of the community, but for private gain or profit. Since the system of production under capitalism is beneficial only to the few, while the majority live in misery and degradation, we Socialists

impeach the capitalist system.

This system is fundamentally wrong. It allows one class to own the means of life and thereby oppress another class. The capitalist class has the political government on its side to legalize and enforce its right to expropriate and exploit the working class. The Socialists are men and women of the working class who realize that something is wrong. They rid themselves of the idea that capitalism is final. They study history and find that capitalism was preceded by a different system of production, which had to go down because based upon allowing the existence of a dominating and a dominated class. The capitalist system, being based on the same principle of rule and ruled, must ultimately fall. To give it a fine send off and wipe that brutal regime out as soon as possible the workers of all countries must organize. They must prepare for the inauguration of a new order based, not on an oppressed class on one side, and an oppressing class on the other, but planted on the true principle of democracy, which rests upon economic freedom.

Socialists do not believe that all which is, is all which can be. They believe that this earth can be made a beautiful place to live in with everything in abundance for all to enjoy. To remove all obstacles in the way of human welfare, should be the object of every one's life. Capitalism is an obstacle. Work to remove it. Do your share in the work for Socialism. Hasten its coming.

"CIVILIZATION."

Bestows "Blessings" Which Barbarians Would Be Ashamed Of.

What is there about an unemployed army that, like a ghost at a banquet, strikes the assembled revelers into a "silence of the tomb," that stills the voices of statesmen, silences the prayers on the lips of the priests and ministers of God, palsies the hands of the writers, stiffens the tongue of the orator, blanches the cheek of the charity worker, causes the leaders of the hosts of labor to pause and gaze in confusion upon this vast and increasing army of jobless, hungry, miserable fellow workmen, fellow citizens, fellow Christians?

Not one from the host of our so-called leaders of the nation dare enter the list and do battle with this problem of the unemployed. Not being able to meet the question on a material plane and deal with it, civilized society has concluded to try the Christian Science method. Forget it. Don't think about it; look the other way, and let the army disappear and the problem is solved. Long live Christian Science! But the army marches on and on. Locally we see the brave ladies of the Fruit and Flower Mission come forth and hurl their baskets of pinks and potatoes in vain. The brigades of the Associated Charities

confess that they are out of ammunition. The Salvation Army is in retreat, foot, horse and artillery. The prayer of the ministers of the gospel availeth not. The thousands upon thousands of gaunt, hungry, and non-union men will tramp the streets of our beloved city, vainly seeking work. No need for wonder that the organized forces of society seek to ignore the unemployed problem. The fact that it exists gives the lie to all their claims of being civilized. No barbarians on earth have sunk to such depths of degradation as to allow their fellows to want, hunger and starve amidst abundance of everything that humans need. Red Indians have more manhood and appreciation of what honor means than to send their women and children to the chase and then rob them of the fruits of their toil. A savage, successful in the chase, would not eat and waste his meat and allow his less fortunate fellows to starve. Right here in San Francisco, with all its suffering unemployed, we can read of our millionaires eating kangaroo steaks at \$5 a portion, dinners costing \$50 a plate, balls costing \$10,000, parties costing \$50,000; of a nabob tearing up \$500 because he didn't like paper money; of lavish entertainments and great spenders. As a rule these same people would not give a nickel to a hungry man to buy a plate of beans. But of such is our civilization; want and misery for the workers, luxury for the drones.

Ph! Civilization stinks like a rotting carcass in the sun.

Let us pray that from its dust, like the Phoenix rising from its ashes, a new and better civilization may grow, wherein the workers and the industrious shall enjoy the good things of the earth, and the idlers alone shall suffer want.—San Francisco Voice of the Unemployed.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

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SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1909.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep.
And lift them to the sky.

—EMERSON.

POUREN FREE.

Anxious to believe the best about men,
thereby giving its full credit to the
Genius of the Age, we look upon the
action of Commissioner Hitchcock, in de-
claring Jan Janoff Pourcen guilty of the
felonies preferred against him by the
Russian Government who sought Pour-
cen's extradition, as an act born of the
generous impulses that ever are aroused
in the breast of the true by the aggres-
sion of despotism.

Nevertheless, after applauding the
Commissioner's act, and congratulating
Pourcen upon his final liberation, a word
of warning is pre-eminently in season.

The release of Pourcen was not wholly
due to Commissioner Hitchcock's manly
ness. It was due in part to the almy
diplomacy of the Czar's Government. The
iniquity attempted upon Pourcen had
aroused a wave of indignation that went
far beyond Pourcen himself. It com-
templated nothing short of the abrogation
of the Russian extradition treaty, that
furnished ground for such dark man-
oeuvres as Pourcen came nearly falling
a victim to. Rather than risk such a slap
in its face, as the abrogation of the
treaty, the Russian Government relaxed
its grip upon Pourcen. To this Pourcen's
freedom must be in part ascribed. It
was a diplomatic move.

The hour of rejoicing often is the hour
of danger. No joy at Pourcen's victory
should turn our people's eye away from
the point of danger that the Pourcen case
so forcibly pointed out.

It is sufficient of a disgrace for our
Nation to continue in friendly relations
with the bloodstained ruler of Russia.
Sufficient unto the day is the danger of
contamination from a Government with
which murder is a system, spying a ne-
cessity, and provocation to murder a
matter of routine. The disgrace and the
danger should be kept down to a mini-
mum. This consummation demands the
revocation of the existing extradition
treaty with Russia, and the framing of
a new treaty with such safeguards that
the tainted breath and touch of the
Moscovites can not corrupt it to the ends
of the organized felony which Russian
rule represents.

"Pourcen free!" is a shout of joy that
should furnish fresh impulse to that
other shout—"Abrogate the extradition
treaty with Russia!"

TID-BITS FROM PAYNE.

The leader of the Republican majority
in the House, Seneca E. Payne, Repre-
sentative from New York, opened the
debate on the new tariff bill in Con-
gress, on last March 25, with a nine
hours' speech. From beginning to end
the speech is full of tid-bits as an egg
is of meat. A handful of these will
voluntarily throw light upon the camp
of the ruling class—a light all the more
valuable because thrown by a leading
representative capitalist himself.

First of all the fact transpires that
the vaunted "business integrity" of the
capitalist is mere fiction. At every turn
there is evidence that one capitalist
seeks to overreach another through
fraudulent contrivances. Chicoree is
used to adulterate coffee; coal tar dyes
are used to cheat in matters of color;
schmeacher (the skin of the prematurely
born kid) is the same falsely given to
the leather of which so many imported
gloves were made that it looked as if
"all the kids in Europe had been born
too early"; even such houses as Tiffany
& Black obtained from importing dia-
monds after the tariff was raised to 25
per cent: such a high tariff made the
smuggling of diamonds a profitable risk:
consequently, diamonds, obviously smug-
gled, were bought by our leading jewelry

establishments. Such is the vaunted
competition of capitalist rule. Fraud,
being the basis of "business," the tariff
bill is to a large extent an expenditure
of brain tissue in the effort of outwitting
outwitters.

Two weeks ago The People had occa-
sion to refer to the fact that the sweat-
ing system was entering as a skeleton
into the closets of the small agricul-
turalists. It turns out that the sweating
system is the prop of the glove factories
in small towns. "It [the glove industry]
built up small cities and towns. People
take these gloves to their homes, sew
them by machinery and by hand." How
suggestive of the human material that
these industries are "building up" in the
small cities and towns!

A reduction of the tariff on some
things by no means implies a reduction
in ultimate prices. A reduction, or almost
free trade, may, in some instances mean
a gift, made to some firms, of materials
that all the firms in that industry need.
It transpired that the taking off the
tariff on iron ore amounted to a gift
of \$200,000 (the duty formerly collected)
made to certain furnaces in New Eng-
land and the Atlantic Coast. On this
head the gift of "protection" and "free
trade" alike is proven to be "favoritism"
towards "pull."

Further confirmation of the above
transpired in the manoeuvres made by
Payne to lower the tariff on hides, in
the interests of the leather manufactur-
ers, on the ground that hides are only
"by-products." What are "by-products"
was asked? Is the milk a "by-product"
of the cow, or eggs a "by-product" of the
hen?

The statement made by free traders
that those who demand a tariff are like
swine with their feet in the trough, is
correct, provided the sentence be added:
"Under capitalism every protectionist is
a free trader, and every free trader is a
protectionist, according as his stomach
craves for the swill—all capitalists alike
being swine with their feet in the trough."

SAPPERS FOR THE SOCIALIST RE-
PUBLIC.

No one will suspect the New York
Gov. Hughes of an intent to demonstrate
the Socialist Labor Party doctrine that
the Capitalist, or Political State is fast
becoming an impossibility. Nor can
anyone suspect the Louisville, Ky.,
"Post" of an intent to illustrate by sup-
plementing the point with a cartoon.
Nevertheless, that is precisely what
these two mouthpieces of capitalism are
doing—the former with his lucid speech-
es on the evils of political boss rule, the
latter with its even more lucid recent
cartoon on Congress and the Tariff.

In his great Buffalo speech recom-
mending "direct nominations"—the
speech was great only for the admissions
it makes—the Governor said: "In this
business [the controlling of delegates]
the bulk of the party voters who are
necessarily engrossed in the work of life
—in providing by their own efforts with-
out aid from the State for the support
of their families—cannot hope to com-
pete. So that a few, by the use of pre-
sent machinery conveniently adapted to
their purposes, are able, to a large de-
gree, virtually to appoint public officers;
and by exercising this power they fortify
themselves for its further use."

This is true. But this was not always
thus. Time was when the "business"
of providing for his family did not in-
capacitate the citizen from the "business"
of controlling his political agencies. The
original New England town meeting is
eloquent upon that head. That time is
no more. What is it happened in
the interval? The Louisville "Post"
cartoon answers the question. A robust
dame, wide of girth, heavy of
hand, and arms a-kimbo, stands squarely
planted in the center of a kitchen. Her
apron bears the label "The Tariff." She
frowns browbeatingly upon an appar-
ition at the door. What may the ap-
parition be? A puny, knock-kneed, rick-
ety, frightened and worn-out old man,
labeled "Congress," whom Taft tries to
push inside.

The capitalist economic power has
out-grown the political, and overtops it.
The Political State has shriveled. The
capitalist economic power, that grew
under the shadow of its political ma-
chine, now finds that machine a hind-
rance. The "business" of the Political
State is becoming incompatible with the
"business" of the Economic Power. The
latter is seeking to crowd out the former
—to dethrone it from the throne upon
which itself had raised it.

The unquestionable evils that Gov.
Hughes points out in political bossism
are not to be remedied by the clumsy
contrivances or patchwork proposed by
the Governor. The harmful "competi-
tion," as he properly calls it, lying
between what, to his purblind eyes, are

the "political bosses" and the "family
providers," but which, in reality, is a
conflict between the superannuated Po-
litical and the mightily growing Eco-
nomic Power—that is a conflict bound
to continue so long as the Political State
continues. On what side power is gravi-
tating the Louisville "Post's" cartoon
illustrates. And the one and the other
combine to demonstrate Socialist doc-
trine.

Social evolution is rendering incom-
patible the capitalist, or private owner-
ship system of the plants of production,
with the collective system of their oper-
ation; hand in hand therewith social
evolution is proving the incompatibility
of a Political State with the developed
economic powers of society.

The Louisville "Post's" portray in
their cartoons a fact, the full bearing of
which they grasp no more than a photo-
graphic apparatus grasps what it repro-
duces. The Hugheses are engaged in a
work of demolition, the full bearing of
which they have as little inkling of as
the dullest of "wreckers" realize the
architectural beauties of the edifice they
are making room for. The one and the
other—they little know it—are the sap-
pers that Social Evolution is providing
for the approaching Army of the Social-
ist Republic.

WHY THAT DEFICIT?

The tariff debate brought out the fact
that the fiscal year 1909 showed a de-
ficiency of \$87,000,000. Deficiencies lead
to inquiries regarding the appropriations
that have fallen short. Inquiry on this
head reveals the fact that the appropria-
tions made by the last session of Con-
gress amounted to \$1,044,014,298.23. This
is an astounding fact. Nor do revela-
tions stop there. The average rates of
the existing tariff are 44.16 per cent; the
average rates of the tariff now proposed
are 45.72 per cent. The excuse for the
increase of 1.56 per cent is the deficit.

The revelations suggest two questions
—why the deficit? and why such large
appropriations? Harriman's suggestion
—"the best way in managing govern-
ments is just the same as managing rail-
roads, and is to produce a better article
of government at less cost"—has not
been taken to heart. Reduction of ex-
penses in government is not the cue of
the capitalist State.

Harriman is hasty. The only govern-
ment that would produce the best article
is the government that gets no special
pay. Such a government is possible only
in the Socialist or Industrial Republic.
In the political or capitalist government
the government is something outside of
the people and in no way co-operates in
production. Seeing such government
does not co-operate in production, as
would the government of the Socialist
Republic, it is a consumer only, and
must be paid out of what other people
produce. Once such a government is on
foot the appropriations must increase.
They increase so fast that deficits per-
petually crop up, despite the ever huge
appropriations.

Harriman, a clever fellow, can not
have been in earnest. As a capitalist
magnate he knows he needs for the pro-
tection of his plunder a powerful govern-
ment, and he knows that costs money.
Hence the deficit—hence the inevitable-
ness of the same—hence also the efforts
of all clear heads in modern society
to do away with a social system that
requires the insatiable dragon of the
bourgeois State to keep the system in
some show of running order.

FOR MALLOCK'S MEMORANDUM
BOOK.

It is a reasonable hour, now that the
Sugar Trust has been found guilty of
fraudulent weights and fined nearly
\$2,000,000, and that the Directors of the
Trust are pleading the baby act, "we
did not know"—it is reasonable at this
hour to recall the recent performance
of another Trust, the Paper Trust.

Complaints having poured thick and
fast upon Congress charging that paper
manufacturers had combined in a Trust
and that, "in violation of law," they
were charging the trade all it could
bear, the House of Representatives ap-
pointed a special committee to investi-
gate the matter. The committee was
chaired the Mann Committee from its
chairman James R. Mann of Illinois.

At the May 16, 1908, session of the
Mann Committee appeared G. H. P.
Gould, President of the Gould Paper
Company, and testified that he knew
"of no agreement or understanding of
any kind among the paper manufacturers
to put a fixed or concerted price upon
paper, or to restrict the output."—One
month and three days later the said
Gould Company pleaded guilty to an in-
dictment charging the Company with
doing, since September, 1906, the very
things which its President declared a
month and three days before he knew
nothing of.

At the May 16, 1908, session of the
Mann Committee appeared Tom T.
Waller, second Vice-President of the
International Paper Company, and testi-
fied to the same effect as Gould had tes-
tified two days before.—One month and
two days later the Company that was the
exclusive selling agent of the Waller

Company pleaded guilty to an in-
dictment, as did the Gould Company, charg-
ing the Company with doing the very
thing which Waller claimed a month
and one day earlier was not being done.
Instances could be multiplied. These
will do.

Mallock claims that the captains of
industry are the real wealth producers—
their brains are the source of all good
things—they are the runners of things
who fill the cornucopia with wealth and
cause it to overflow.

By the light of the Gould, Waller, etc.,
facts and the freshest ones furnished by
the Directors of the Sugar Trust, it fol-
lows that—

Either Mallock's Directors tell the
truth, and then they take the bottom
from under his theory;

Or, they really direct, and then the
Mallock theory has to be supplemented
with the sentence: "A necessary feature
of 'directing ability' is a capacity to pro-
duce unconscionable false testimony, to
the greater glory of capitalist 'Law and
Order.'"

All of which is respectfully submitted
for Mallock's memorandum book.

CONVICT LEASING

Georgia's Brutal System Expired Last
Week.

Atlanta, Ga., April 2.—The hateful
system of convict leasing came to an
end in this State to-day. Hundreds of
human beings were led from the depths
of mines, from the choking kilns, from
the dank atmosphere of factories out in-
to the sunlight, and out of the control
of harsh and brutal capitalist leasers
who treated them worse than cattle.

Georgia has no State penitentiary. For
years her convicts have been sold into
the mines, into the brick kilns, into the
factories, where private greed demanded
and collected its last ounce of human
flesh and its final drop of human blood.

After sensational exposures the State
decided to abolish this traffic in white
and black slaves. Now, instead of selling
its 1,600 prisoners, it will work them on
the public roads.

The change went into effect at day-
light, when the convicts were returned to
the counties in which their crimes had
been committed. Most of the unfortu-
nates are Negroes sentenced for every
conceivable crime.

Death of the lease system was hailed
with joy by the convicts, and at many
camps they broke into prayer and sang
as they were transferred to the State
authorities.

At the Durham mines, in north Geo-
rgia, where evidence taken by the investi-
gating committee of the legislature
showed great cruelty had been practiced,
the 300 convicts marched out singing.

Similar scenes occurred in south Geo-
rgia when the convicts left the turpentine
camps. The Chattahoochee Brick Com-
pany, near Atlanta, turned out 300 con-
victs.

Though shackled and ironed, the con-
victs greeted the change with shouts of
joy and weird hymns of thanksgiving.
Negro preachers were at most of the
stockades, and led the prisoners in their
impromptu praise service.

Special trains were waiting, and the
prisoners were transferred as rapidly as
possible to their new quarters. Strangely
enough, some of the convicts cried at
leaving scenes which had been part of
the daily life of some of them for many
years.

Georgia has been leasing convicts for
forty years, and the system was abol-
ished because of the colossal graft and
shocking cruelty revealed at an investi-
gation set on foot by Gov. Hoke Smith.
Hereafter nearly all the able-bodied
convicts will be worked on the public
roads of the State.

One "Label League" Not Enough.

Washington, March 31.—As a result
of a two days' convention here, a union
label department of the American Fed-
eration of Labor was formed to promote
union labels.

The convention passed resolutions call-
ing upon every wage earner to assist the
10,000 hatters and 5,000 hat trimmers
who have been on strike for the last
twelve weeks by contributing 10 cents a
month as long as the strike lasts and by
contributing food, etc. The hatters are
recommended to suspend during the
strike the payment of strike benefit
funds, and instead to establish food
storehouses, where the contributed funds
and food may be distributed.

Officers of the union label department
were elected, as follows: President—
John B. Lenzon, Bloomington, Ill.; Vice
Presidents—John F. Tobin, Boston; T.
C. Parsons, Washington; Max Morris,
Denver; Owen Miller, St. Louis; and
John J. Manning, Troy, N. Y.; Secre-
tary—Thomas F. Tracy, Boston.

1,000 MEN'S WAGES CUT.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—W. P. Sny-
der & Co., the largest independent fur-
nace men in the valley region, to-day
reduced the wages of its laborers from
\$1.60 to \$1.45 per diem. About one
thousand men are affected. Other re-
ductions are expected this week.

MODERNISM

Paul Sabatier's Lectures, Published by
Scribner's.

The motto chosen by what calls itself
the Roman Catholic Church, but is, in
fact, the Roman Catholic political ma-
chine, as best representing its character,
nature and principles is, *Semper idem*,
"always the same." Bearing in mind
her more than twelve centuries of exist-
ence, during which empires, yea social
systems, have arisen, flourished and de-
cayed, the unthinking might hold that
there is some justification in the motto.
Nevertheless the fact remains that the
political machine of Rome has not been
"always the same." It has time and
again changed its polity, forced thereto
by the changing times. Only in one re-
spect has it ever been true to its motto:
whatever power it once obtained it
claims forever after. The organization
may be forced to relinquish temporal
power but it never ceases to hold that
by right it ought to rule. Macaulay, the
brilliant historian, says: "The polity of
the Church of Rome is the very master-
piece of human wisdom," but in spite of
this eulogy it is an open question
whether the church has at all times pur-
sued that course best adapted to her
great aim of worldly power and temporal
advancement. In fact many instances
will be recalled by the reader wherein
the Church's resistance to the Spirit of
the Age worked her the most harm.

But one need not delve into the an-
cient history of the Church in order to
question the wisdom of its polity. At
this very moment the powers of the
Vatican are fulminating against a move-
ment within the Church, which can no
more be silenced in that way than were
Galileo and a host of others. The power
that operates and makes itself
felt through the utterances of the Su-
preme Pontiff has significantly dubbed
the new movement with the name of
"Modernism," considering the title one
of reproach and contempt. Encyclical
Letters, Syllabuses and general anathe-
ma do not, however, stay the growth of
Modernism any more than the bull of
a former pope stopped the progress of
a comet. And modernism seems to have
that within it, which unless hearkened
to, will rock the old Church to her
foundations.

What, then, is the essence of Modern-
ism, what its tendencies and why is it
combated so bitterly by papal power?
In the first place, Modernism means that
the rays of science have penetrated into
Catholic cloister, and study, and into
Catholic colleges. These rays have
stirred into life things long since dried
up and seemingly dead. The fruit of it
is a literature new for Catholicism;
works on Biblical criticism, on church
history and religious philosophy, and on
social questions. The essence of mod-
ernism, we should say, is freedom to
investigate; its tendencies are demo-
cratic and this latter will explain why
the bitter utterances of the Supreme
Pontiff are so angrily hurled against
the movement.

The best answer to the question,
"What is Modernism?" that we have yet
seen is an English translation of the
book entitled "Modernism," comprising
the Jowett Lectures delivered last year
in London by Paul Sabatier, author of
"The Life of St. Francis of Assisi,"
and published here by Charles Scribner's
Sons.

From this work we learn that M.
Loisy, living the life of a humble priest
in an out-of-the-way village in Cham-
pagne, is the one who exercises the
greatest influence in the Modernist
movement. It seems that for his utter-
ances the Church subjected Loisy to per-
secution, he lost his professorship at
the Catholic Institute in Paris, the re-
sult, however, being, as Sabatier ob-
serves, that he had all the more time to
pursue his studies and writings—writ-
ings "that in Paris, in the very Quartier
Latin are selling faster than the novels
of the day." Not only in France, but
also in Italy, Germany and England are
the works of Loisy received with enthu-
siasm and admiration.

The Modernists are not at all Protest-
ant in their tendencies,—we might even
say that they are ultra-Catholic. There
is perhaps a current of mysticism run-
ning through the movement—the Mod-
ernists love their church, revere her
venerable past, and they long to see her
exert her powers in behalf of demo-
cratic endeavor, instead of echoing
empty forms and inculcating reverence
for the privileged classes. Somewhat of
"higher criticism" there appears to be.
For instance, the church behind closed
doors declares that St. John the Apostle
is the author of the Fourth Gospel, and
that its narratives are to be taken in a
strictly historical sense. Rationalism, on
the other hand, shows that the docu-
ment has merely a symbolical meaning,
hence its "history" is valueless. The
Modernist takes neither extreme, nor
even the middle course of accepting
theoretically the rationalist view, while
continuing to use the document in the

orthodox way. Says Loisy, "The Gos-
pel and Christian tradition are not mere-
ly old memories which we are free to
consult or let go at will; they are re-
ligious experiences which are somehow
continued in our own experience, and I
will venture to say that we could never
succeed in entirely rooting them out of
ourselves, even if we could banish them
from our recollection." As Sabatier
says, anti-religious rationalism and or-
thodox intellectualism have much in
common. The one set would make us
believe the sacred books of superhuman
origin, while the other set, knowing
there is nothing superhuman about the
books, decry them altogether. The Mod-
ernist takes them into account as of im-
mense value as formative elements of
our thought and life.

Meanwhile the Church looks upon the
Modernists as dangerous heretics. The
hierarchy cannot understand that the
Modernist is a product of mental con-
viction. The Pope, says our author, im-
agines that Modernism is a sort of
something that people can join or not
join, just as they please, and he in his
simplicity cannot understand how any-
one can refuse to oblige him when he
says, "don't join."

Sabatier recalls that someone has said
of Pius X that he might well be the
Louis XVI of the Papacy. "Through
him the old notion of authority, based
upon a divine, unverifiable and quite
mechanical revelation, is giving way for-
ever, just as with Louis XVI the notion
of the divine right of kings gave way so
completely that not even the princes of
the house of Bourbon would now think
of reviving it." The whole Modernist
outfit would be excommunicated but
"the denounced Modernists are legion,
and there has been a fear of creating a
sort of intellectual panic among the
masses of a flock which, though gener-
ally very submissive, would not, if once
frightened and scattered, be easy to
bring back to the fold."

The Vatican thunders away in vain.
Bishops are ordered to "exercise the
most scrupulous vigilance over the mas-
ters (teachers) and their doctrines."
They are to "relentlessly remove from
the office of teacher all those who do
not profit by the admonitions they have
received." Young clerics are not al-
lowed to frequent the public universi-
ties, and are even forbidden to read
newspapers, and periodicals, excepting
some one periodical of "sound prin-
ciples," which the Bishop may judge fit
to be read by his pupils. Little wonder
that the mechanical priests are no match
for the brilliant forces of Modernism,
and little wonder that young men, study-
ing for the priesthood, are electrified
when they come in touch with Loisy
through his books. "What have you to
fear from us?" is a Modernist question
for which the Holy See has no answer,
except that its police keep adding each
questioner to its list of suspects.

The public press too treats the move-
ment coldly, but this does not surprise
Sabatier, who states that he has noticed
a strangely weak-kneed attitude on the
part of many European papers in regard
to Roman affairs. The Holy See, it
seems, is itself modern enough to have
established a press agency; Mgr.
Benigni acting as press agent. "I will
not," writes Sabatier, "as some do, accuse
him of having bought for cash down,
the correspondents of certain London
and Paris papers, for I am enough of a
Roman to know that though on the
banks of the Tiber pretty nearly every-
thing is sold, good care is taken never
to buy anything. But there is a less
gross and withal more effective means
of ensuring the docility of journalists,
and that is to withhold *communiqués*."
Mgr. Benigni, so the author tells us,
does not, like some governments, sup-
ply the whole press with one and the
same bulletin. On the contrary, Mgr.
Benigni colors to suit, according as the
news is for Madrid, New York or—
Geneva. "This coercion of the organs
of public opinion by the agents of the
Holy See is quite one of the darkest
sides of Pius X's pontificate."

While the public press is thus muzzled
the clerical press is let loose on the
devoted heads of the Modernists. Sab-
atier gives instances of vulgar and offen-
sive attacks by these "appointed guar-
dians of orthodoxy," accusing M. Loisy
of having sold himself to a Jew and a
Protestant. Such are the arguments of
the clerical press against the Modern-
ists, "a painful symptom," notes the
author, "of the moral degradation
reached by papers before which our
bishops tremble and which the Pope
loads with benedictions."

The Modernists, on the other hand,
continue calmly on their way. "Men
like Pius X, Mgr. Turinaz or Pere Fon-
taine, are neither to be pitied nor
blamed; they are what they are, and
even what they ought to be. Their in-
born incapacity to understand what we
say is a fact; we must note it as a

(Continued on page 5)



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking as if
the skies had closed over his head)—If
I understand things right, your party—
the Socialist Labor Party—will establish
Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—Bet your bottom dollar
it will!

B. J.—But that would be very bad.
U. S.—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Don't you see? Under Social-
ism no one would have a chance to set
up a little shop, say a little grocery—

U. S.—One of those cockroach stores!

B. J.—Well, call them "cockroach
stores." They are cockroach stores, I'll
admit. Nevertheless, the man who has
one of them can on a summer day tip
back his chair against his front door,
take it easy, and boss things in his own
shanty. And that surely is something.
Under Socialism there could be no small
stores. Big stores only would do the
retailing. No one could have his own
store. We all would have to be work-
ingmen.

U. S.—You understand, don't you,
that "workingman" under Socialism is
not what "workingman" means to-day,
under Capitalism?

B. J.—Yes, I understand that. The
workingman under Socialism is a free
being—

U. S.—Who enjoys the full fruit
of his labor; he is part owner in the
operative Commonwealth; he works un-
der conditions that he himself has a
voice in deciding—

B. J.—Yes; whereas now he has noth-
ing to say upon that; the shop rules are
determined by the employer, and the
worker is treated as a galley-slave. I
recognize all that. And yet—

U. S.—One moment! And you under-
stand also, don't you, that the small
shopkeeper is everything but a free man?

B. J.—I know there are many thorns
to that rose.

U. S.—The small shopkeeper has to
wear himself to a bone in order to make
two ends meet—

B. J.—I know that.

U. S.—He is subject to a thousand
and one vexations, inflicted upon him by
the politicians—

B. J.—That's so, I know it! Though
I am not a shopkeeper myself, my shop-
keeper friends have told me some very
galling experiences.

U. S.—"The small shopkeeper travels
on the rag, the edge of ruin, carrying on
a losing

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

PUT THE PEOPLE IN THEIR HANDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find a yearly subscription to the Weekly People. The workers here are very shy nowadays.

O. J. S.

Kansas City, Mo., March 24.

WHAT PROPAGANDISTS CAN DO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find \$3.75 for 500 copies of the May Day issue of the Weekly People. A few comrades here will use them for propaganda. Business here has never been so quiet as this year. The workers are very quiet too. The A. F. of L. led strike seems to have resulted in killing everything that looked like a union, including the A. F. of L. Pushing the Weekly People, and thereby educating the workers, is the work now to be done.

Propagandist.

Eureka, Cal., March 25.

SUPPORT THE STORM CENTER, THE S. L. P. PRESS!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sorry I cannot help out more than I have done of recent years. I am enclosing two dollars for two years' renewals. I hope every comrade will help, no matter how little. Even a word of cheer to those who are bearing the brunt of the battle in facing the obstacles that are presented to them personally, in the conduct of our press, would be better than complete apathy. Now is the period when Socialist propaganda is being dissected and analyzed by its enemies. We of the S. L. P. have nothing to be ashamed or afraid of in our literature or tactics.

M. D. Fitzgerald.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 1.

S. P. CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party in St. Louis is adding to its record of political corruption. It is again fusing with capitalist parties. Two of its candidates in the municipal election, which occurs on April 6, are running simultaneously on the Republican ticket. One of these is Emil Simon, who is a candidate for member of the Board of Education; the other is Owen Miller, who is candidate for member of the Board of Freeholders.

Emil Simon is a member of the Socialist party and is the lodge doctor for the local Sick and Death Benefit Society. Miller is not even a member of the party, but he is president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and a prominent labor fakir.

I enclose a copy of the official ballot, as published by the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of this date.

Joseph Schneider.

St. Louis, Mo., March 20.

[The enclosure is in this office for inspection.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

NEW YORK AFTER-CLAP OF THE CHICAGO "I AM A BUM" CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I remember reading in the Daily People a year ago, in the report of the I. W. W. convention, that it was opened with the slugging of Francis by Baalewood, Jones, St. John and others saying, "You d-d Jew." The People observed that the fact that Francis was not a Jew only helped to bring out all the more the labor disrupting effect of the sluggers. I also remember that the report stated that the former Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, now Mrs. Jones, lined up with the sluggers or the "I am a bum" crowd. All this came back to me last evening at the close of the De Leon lecture held at Metropolitan Hall on "Who Pays the Taxes?"

Miss Catherine Flynn distributed cards announcing a lecture by her sister, Mrs. Jones, charging an admission of 10 cents to hear Mrs. Jones. I inquired who received the 10 cents admission fee, and Catherine Flynn volunteered the reply that it goes to her sister, Elizabeth. At this point a few of us, myself included, criticized the conduct of Mrs. Jones in collecting money for speaking, and referred to her as a professional labor agitator. To the surprise and astonishment of all present Miss Catherine Flynn pointed to me with the following remark:—"The Jew is trying to make trouble." I called attention right there as I do now, that the girl was not quite old enough to have an opinion of her own and that she no doubt was repeating sentiments she must have heard others use.

It struck me that the remarks sound-

ed very much like the language that the "I am a Bum" used in Chicago against Francis.

I request space in The People for this letter because this thing of racial hatred will be found very generally at the bottom of the disturbances in the movement of our class, upon which to many people make a living at our expense.

A. Orange.

New York, April 1st.

SWEARING CANADA'S SONS LOYAL TO KING AND CAPITALIST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—For a long time we have been taught to be "loyal to the Throne, be true to the King, to defend and support militarism in all its branches."

Much legislation has been evolved along this line. The governor-general has been very busy trying to introduce military companies into the public schools; the educational boards have been asked to introduce target practice for school children. Every able-bodied, "liberty-loving" Canadian is now liable to military service when wanted. Reason? "To suppress all internal and foreign troubles."

Result! A very strong bulwark against the advance of the proletarian movement, as the following extract, taken from "The Bedford and Missisquoi County Advocate," Quebec, will show:

"One of the means adopted at the present moment for teaching the rising generation that there is such a thing as duty to one's country, is the formation of Boys' Brigades. A candidate for admission has to take an oath to be true to his King and country, and also—mark this—to be true to his employers."

Nevertheless, this bulwark will be but vapor before the aroused and enlightened army of the working class.

Samuel H. Usher.

Clarenceville, Que., March 25.

AS TO THE LITTLE LAND LEAGUE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I read your interesting and very clever editorial of March 23, in which you compared the plans of the Little Land League with the monasteries of the Middle Ages. If it were the aim of the Little Land League to take the people from the cities—which is the only life they really know—put them out on barren, desolate land, where they were isolated from all communication with humanity, it would be fair to compare the two. But this is not our plan.

The Little Land League purposes to keep the people within easy reach of the city, though living in the healthy, outdoor life of the country, and near enough that the cost of transportation will not take much money. It does not pretend to offer the people a haven of rest, with no work; to give them a garden or provide a little home where they may loaf or brood, or idle away their lives. It aims to show people how to earn an honest, healthful, clean living; not as in the monasteries of the Middle Ages, to cut themselves off from the rest of the world, but to feel very much of the world, earning a living and bringing out the best that is in them.

Accordingly, it is trying to promote the movement for little farms within an hour's ride of the city, so that there may be the outdoor, open-air life of the country, close to the center of life—the city; that it may feel that people may have a better chance to make their own way in the world—pending the change in economic conditions.

For this reason I serve as secretary without pay.

E. M. Frye.

New York, April 2.

[The People never doubted, questioned, or denied what the Little Land League purposes to do. What The People did in the editorial referred to was to prove that the Little Land League proceeds from a conception of economics and sociology that are as false as would be the botanical theory that grass can sprout from granite—the one and the other certain to lead to disappointment and vexation of spirit. A reiteration of the Little Land League's ideal is no argument in proof of the soundness of its premises.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

LONG LIFE TO "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed two dollars, for which extend my subscription to the Daily People. I am a reader of some ten papers and magazines, but I love

The People best of all. Without it I would be like a man lost in the woods; I would not know which way to turn. Long live The People and the cause it espouses.

D. B. Moore.

Granite, Okla., March 29.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Bridgeport has decided to try and help the Party Press as much as possible by raising some cash to help put things on a better footing at headquarters. The plan we have adopted is to get from members and sympathizers pledges of one half a day's pay to be handed in by May 1. If our comrades and friends throughout the country would do the same we should be able to collect a handsome May Day offering for the press fund.

John Schwartz.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 29.

SOCIALIST EDUCATION NECESSARY TO WOMAN'S EMANCIPATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The need of literature, as the most effective and solid medium of conveying Socialist education, has been and is constantly being emphasized by our press and it therefore would seem almost needless to dwell at any length on this much mentioned subject further. I shall, however, take up "the eternal topic"—in its application to the Socialist education of women.

We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the gigantic progress and development in modern industry, with its ever improving mode of labor saving machinery, has proletarianized a vast army of middle class women. This is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Bourgeois radical ideologists, male and female, proclaim it as a triumph of so-called "Woman's Progress," thus contending that its basis is the competition between the sexes for economic supremacy.

The demand for Woman Suffrage will appear from the above premises as the only panacea for the consummation of perfect equality among the sexes. The falsity of the above conclusion, lies, as usual, in the lack of logic of the premises it is based upon. We Socialists, however, with an irrefutable array of facts, drawn from life and conditions, have one great advantage over our radical bourgeois opponents, namely, we can draw logical conclusions from logical premises.

The invasion of women in the industries is a decided sign of deterioration of the working class, and as such, tends rather to give occasion to a feeling of depression than joy to its members and friends. However, as a necessary, or rather, unavoidable phase in the process of upward evolution, we make allowance for its inroads as a condition prerequisite for the emancipation of the human race. In other words, we hopefully view its inherent tendency of precipitating the process of expropriation of the working class on the one hand, and that of centralization of capital on the other, which, plus class education and organization of the proletariat spells Economic Freedom for all. And therefore our motto must be: "Workingmen of all countries, Unite!"

The woman wage earner is part and parcel of the working class. Her invasion on the industrial field makes her an integral part of the class whose mission it is to free humanity from the shackles of wage slavery. She must therefore become a conscious part of her class, the working class. Towards that end must be directed all the endeavors of a true Socialist propaganda. A revolutionary class propaganda like this cannot make an issue of any one particular proposition, no matter how just and appealing it may at times appear to a certain fraction of society. The woman suffragist play to the galleries, recently enacted by some "socialistic" harlequins, cannot educate the proletarian woman.

While not adverse to the "Equal Rights" movement, and here and there occasionally encouraging it, we of the S. L. P. cannot inscribe on our banner, "Votes for Women," as a panacea for all the evils afflicting the female sex under capitalism. Too well do we know what is at the bottom of the latter. We must unceasingly emphasize the economic causes and reasons underlying the existing inequalities prevailing in capitalist society to-day. We must train the woman wage earner to demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, and teach her to stand solidly and intelligently by the side of her husband and brothers in this great battle for human emancipation. This is the mission of true Socialist propaganda. All other language is bluff, bluster and ignorance. It tends only to mislead, instead of educating the women in whom we Socialist women are mostly concerned.

The Socialist Women of Greater New York have a special message to deliver to their sisters in shop, factory and home, a class conscious message dealing with the origin, development and hopes for the future of wage earning women. From our literature, rich in facts and data, they will learn their true economic condition and will know how to organize

to attain their economic emancipation. But organize they must themselves. The mission of the Socialist Women of G. N. Y. is a humble one though inspiring and lofty. Every woman, young or old, can join us, and help spread the doctrine of emancipation. The written word has one great advantage over the spoken: it does not require spellbinders to transmit the message. Every one can spread it.

With an earnest support by our friends and sympathizers we will be soon enabled to offer to our sisters a true scientific exposition on "Woman Suffrage" from the reliable pen of Daniel De Leon, Editor of the Daily and Weekly People. We will shortly also issue the "Address" of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Russian thus making it accessible to Russian comrades. To our East Side Jewish sisters we will soon offer Mrs. Olive M. Johnson's excellent essay on "Woman and the Socialist Movement," translated by Joseph Schlossberg.

Sisters, Socialism is international! The working class can emancipate itself only when all the toilers of the world, irrespective of creed, sex, nationality or color, come together under the Socialist banner. No one nation, no one sex, no one human being can ever emancipate himself. Workingmen of all countries, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains, and a whole world to win!

Socialist Woman.

New York, April 1, 1930.

OUTLOOK POOR IN LOUISVILLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Industrial conditions in Louisville are very bad. Most places shut down or running on half time. It is much worse than in '23, and the outlook is bad.

Thos. Sweeney.

Louisville, Ky., March 20.

MODERNISM.

(Continued from page 4.)

fact, and not only not be angry at it, but profit by it and learn from it." When discussing Modernism its opponents mutilate, falsify, and even fabricate quotations, this, so holds our author, is not just unintelligent lying, it is, says he, "the involuntary result of fear, the irresponsible strategy of people who have lost their heads."

The Pope, we learn from Sabatier, takes himself very seriously: "Pius X. is perhaps the most obstinate pope, the least capable of being influenced, that Rome has known for a century." He performs his office as infallible pope with sincerity, simplicity and conviction. Like the Czar, "the Pope, omnipotent though he be, is limited on every side by the bureaucracy which in theory does nothing but transmit his utterances." The bureaucracy find Modernism heretical, and they point to the Abbe Murri, leader of the Christian Democratic movement in Italy, as one of the high priests of Modernism. The Abbe Murri is one whom the Pope has an old score against. Pius X., when Cardinal Sarto forbade the priests of his diocese to read Murri's newspapers, adding to the prohibition the basest insinuations as to the personal character of the democratic priest. The latter wrote the Patriarch of Venice an intensely indignant letter, dated from the archiepiscopal palace at Ancona, where he was at the time the guest of Cardinal Manara. Pope Pius X. has never forgotten, nor forgiven, this rebel with whom he once measured swords and was wounded to the quick. To-day Pope Pius X., in avenging Cardinal Sarto, strikes at Modernism, a subject which he does not understand.

"Those who govern the Roman Catholic Church," say our author, "pout at modern civilization. They care nothing for our people's aspirations." That the papacy is anti-democracy is clearly shown in the language of the encyclical, which says: "All language which might inspire the people with aversion for the upper classes is, and ought to be, held contrary to the true spirit of Christian charity." Even the use of the words, "a new Christian civilization," is condemned!

A very interesting book this upon a very interesting subject. There is so much of it quotable that a reviewer hardly knows where to begin, or end, and is in danger of infringing on the publishers' rights. Readers who are interested in the movement of the Modernists should get Sabatier's work. The price of the book is \$1.25. The Labor News will accept orders.

J. H.

KEEP IN TRIM!
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver.
100 PILLS 25¢
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CHARLES MACKAY.

The English author and poet, Charles Mackay, was born at Perth, March 27, 1814.

He was educated in London and Brussels. In 1832 he returned to England, and published his first volume, "Songs and Poems," in 1834.

He was co-worker on the "Morning Chronicle" from 1835 to 1844.

In 1844 he went to Glasgow, Scotland, where he published the Glasgow "Argus."

He joined the editorial staff of the "Illustrated London News" in 1848, becoming its publisher in 1852.

He founded the "London Review" in 1860, and during the American Rebellion, 1862-65, he remained in the United States as special correspondent for the London "Times."

Among his many works, in prose and poetry, the following should be mentioned:—"Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions"; "Longbeard, a Romance"; "The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality"; "Legends of the Isles"; "Voices from the Crowd"; "Town Lyrics"; "Life and Liberty in America"; "Forty Years' Recollections of Life, Literature and Public Affairs, 1830-1870"; and "Luck, and What Came of It."

He died in London December 24, 1889.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon balls may aid the truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And Right, not Might, shall be the lord
In the good time coming.
Worth, not Birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
War in all men's eyes shall be
A monster of inquiry
In the good time coming.
Nation's shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger;
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed
In the good time coming.
Religion shall be shorn of pride,
And flourish all the stronger;
And charity shall trim her lamp;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
And a poor man's family
Shall not be his misery
In the good time coming.
Every child shall be a help
To make his right arm stronger;
The happier he the more he has;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
Little children shall not toil
Under or above the soil.
In the good time coming;
But shall play in healthy fields
Till limbs and mind grow stronger;
And every one shall read and write;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
The people shall be temperate,
And shall love instead of hate,
In the good time coming.
They shall use and not abuse,
And make all virtue stronger;
The reformation has begun;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time is coming;
Let us aid it all we can,
Every woman, every man,
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger;
'Twill be strong enough some day;
Wait a little longer.

The smallest effort is not lost;
Each wavelet on the ocean tossed
Aids in the ebb-tide or the flow;
Each raindrop makes some flow'et bow;
Each struggle lessens human woe.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

O. V. NEW YORK.—The price of labor-power (wages) in the labor market depends upon the supply of and demand for that commodity. From that it does not follow that wages must be equal in all trades. The supply of common laborers being larger than that of skilled mechanics, the price of the former is not raised by the latter, nor is the price of the latter lowered by the former; what follows is a lower price for common labor, and a higher price for the mechanic.

H. B. HAMILTON, ONT.—The body that struck against the Post Master in Paris was spontaneously brought about by the strike. Subsequently other departments joined sympathetically.

T. J. S. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A conservative figure would place the Social Democrats of Germany, settled in New York City, at 25,000. The circulation of the "Volkszeitung" in the city is not one-fifth the amount, and the S. P. vote about one-half that figure.

H. J. V. SAULSBURY, TENN.—Read Schiller's "Kabul und Liebe." The keen character Wurm reminds the Duke that the sanctity of an oath, while of no binding force with their own class, works to perfection in fettering the lower classes. 'Tis so with "reverence for the clergy." The ruling class has no such reverence, but seeks to inculcate the sentiment among the proletariat. Look at the posture of the ruling class towards the judiciary. To the proletariat the ruling class declares the judiciary is sacred. But let a judge decide against capitalists, and see how they abuse him. Ditto, ditto with regard to the clergy. The clergyman who does not administer the gospels according to St. Capital is rallied at, and unfrocked, if at all possible.

A. C. F. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Propositions of the sort of starting "co-operatives" are so contrary to the Party's general policies that they could not be published without the consent of the N. E. C., to whom yours will be referred. An important factor to consider is the difference in the make-up of our population and the population of European countries, where immigration is slight, and people know one another and can keep better track of one another.

W. G. A. HOPWOOD, NR. MANCHESTER, ENG.—No; Mr. Moses Baritz has not yet set himself up for "Shoeshell candidate for President," nor has he yet "set up a paper of his own," nor yet "started his new party." The "Bruit Amusant," however has it that he has made two converts—a man and a woman. Whether that is

rapid, or slow progress we cannot tell.

E. F. M. GRANITE, OKLA.—The proletariat is that element of the population that has nothing to sell, and thereby to live from, but their labor power.

Next question next week.

C. P. JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Address Librarian of Congress.

E. G. W. DENVER, COLO.—Every man has the right to pry his own ox out of a ditch and to take care of his own donkey. Would you have the employer treat his laborer more unkindly than he does his ox or his donkey?

D. F. DULUTH, MINN.—Minorities ALWAYS right? Where did you get that notion from? The capitalist class, for instance, is a minority. Is it right? Furthermore, there are a number of warring minorities. If minorities are always right, then ALL these warring minorities must be right—which is nonsense.

E. A. D. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Learn before venturing to be so cocksure!

A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring: There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, And drinking largely sobers us again.

J. S. E. COEUR D'ALENE, IDA.—Not difficult to answer: The statement: "I prefer to see men savages and free rather than civilized and slave" is "sentimental twaddle." The savage is not free. He is, besides, the slave of nature, the slave of the strongest fist. "Freedom is unattainable" without the surrender of "license."

M. B. B. NEW YORK.—The existing disorder in the Labor Movement is evidence of mental poverty both in the dupers and the duped. It is just such outbreaks, or manifestations of disorder that furnish the Socialist party intellectuals with the handle to the theory that the mission of the proletariat is merely that of food for cannon, and from which the bourgeois draw their comforting theory to the effect that the proletarian is dumb cattle.

N. A. A. EATON, PA.; S. H. CO. LUMBIA, NEV.; J. S. ST. PAUL, MINN.; M. C. CRISTOBAL, CANAL ZONE; E. T. H. CHICAGO, ILL.; G. F. TACOMA, WASH.; I. B. W. ALBANY, N. Y.; J. K. CLEVELAND, O.; F. T. WESTERNPORT, MD.; E. M. DULUTH, MINN.; E. J. T. TERRE HAUTE, IND.; G. A. MONTCLAIR, COLO.—Matter received.

Woman Under Socialism
By August Bebel
TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DELEON.
The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalism, Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

Watch the label on your paper. It expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
25 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtney,
144 Duquesne Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
25 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can be in that are
not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of
the S. L. P. of Canada held March 28,
at 47 Bathurst street, London. Bryce
elected to chair. Absent, Morrison and
Rodgers.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Communications: From Section Lon-
don, ordering fifty due stamps; Paul
Augustine, New York, enclosing receipt
for payment of Section account books,
also regarding De Leon's cut.

National Secretary reported writing
members at large in arrears.
Committee reported progress regard-
ing last.

Committee submitted article for
Stratford "Beacon"; accepted; ordered
sent to "Beacon" asking space for
publication.

National Secretary instructed to
write A. Louw and H. Klok of
Walkerville, regarding propaganda.
Adjourned.

F. Haelegrove,
Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the New York
State Executive Committee, Socialist
Labor Party, held on April 2 at 25 City
Hall Place, New York City. Walters
in the chair. Present, Kuhn, Schurer,
Donohue and Moonella. Absent, Lynch
and Moskowitz, the latter with excuse.
Minutes of previous meeting adopted
as read.

Secretary reported writing members
to be present; received reply from
Moskowitz that he is unable to attend
and desires name stricken from list of
candidates now out for general vote.
Secretary instructed to insert request
in published minutes. Sent circular to
members and sympathizers at Roches-
ter, also readers of Party papers, for
meeting of March 28; had no report yet
as to result. Sent sub. blanks to sym-
patizers at Auburn. Received from
Walters at Medford, L. I., renewal of sev-
eral subs. for Jewish Arbeiter. Re-
ceived letter from Long, Newburgh,
reporting successful Italian meeting at
Highland Falls; also regarding local
conditions at Newburgh. Handed
printer form for financial reports for
Sections. Sections which were recent-
ly asked as to time and place of their
meetings have not yet replied; this is
delaying sending out letters to sym-
patizers. Bill of the Secretary and
Correspondence Bureau for postage,
etc., ordered paid. March income:
\$18.50; expenses, \$1.00. Financial Sec-
retary reported number of Sections had
not yet made returns for last National
Campaign Funds, and the secretary
was instructed to write delinquent Sec-
tions to make early returns.

Adjourned.

Edmund Moonella, Secretary.

ATTENTION PHILADELPHIA!

Daniel De Leon of New York, editor
of the Daily People, will deliver a lec-
ture on SUNDAY, April 11, at 2 P. M.,
in the German Theatre, corner Franklin
street and Girard avenue, Philadelphia,
on "The Fundamental Principles of In-
ternational Socialism and the Two So-
cialist Parties in America." Readers of
The People and Party sympathizers are
requested to make this known to their
friends. The admission will be ten cents
for any seat in the house. Come early
and secure good seats. Doors open at
1:30 P. M.

BOSTON, ATTENTION!

A Concert and Dance will be given by
the Socialist Labor Press Committee of
Greater Boston, representing Section
Boston, Scandinavian Socialist Clubs, and
the Latvian Socialist Labor Federation.
Proceeds go for the Operating Fund of
the Daily and Weekly People. The bene-
fit will be held on THURSDAY evening,
April 8, in Knights of Honor Hall, 730
Washington streets near Kneeland
street, Boston. Tickets, twenty-five
cents.

ST. LOUIS ENTERTAINMENT.

Women's Branch 34, of the Hun-
garian Socialist Labor Federation of
St. Louis have arranged for a sociable
evening for the benefit of the Branch.
The affair will be held on SATUR-
DAY, April 10, at the headquarters,
177 South Broadway. There will be a
good program and a bazaar. It is
hoped that there will be a large at-
tendance. Committee.

OPERATING FUND.

Chas Backofen, Rockville, Ct.	1.00
L. Koelsch, " "	1.00
W. Suesbrich, " "	1.00
W. Kittel, " "	.50
H. Backofen, " "	.50
F. H. Brune, New York	1.50
J. Slater, Somersdale, O.	1.00
Section Duluth, Minn.	2.00
J. P. Rapp, Utica, N. Y.	.25
G. Abelson, New York	.50
A. Welsa, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Friedman, " "	.50
P. Peisner, " "	.25
Miss J. Small, " "	.25
A. Rubin, " "	.25
M. Rocklin, " "	.25
Section Salem, Mass.	5.00
Robt. S. Chalmers, Oklahoma City, Okla.	.50
Section Cincinnati, Ohio	2.65
C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
David Lindell, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
H. Kruse, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
T. Doranicki, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
H. Kraft, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
F. W. Boshard, Mooreh'd, Minn	4.00
Robert Schmitt, Omaha, Neb.	1.00
Mrs. A. G. Corker, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.00
Stephen Long, Los Angeles, Cal.	2.00
Section Bridgeport, Conn.	2.00
Henry Noel, Malden, Mass.	.50
Karl Marx Class, Malden, Mass.	2.00
S. Kaucher, No. Yakima, Wash.	1.00
Sympathizer, Long Island	1.00
Section Tacoma, Wash.	5.00
Thos. Reagan, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
H. Bornhorst, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
Peter Bornhorst, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
J. Laushner, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
V. P. Vermullen, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
F. Swansen, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
Leonard Olsen, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
A. Davis, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
Sympathizer, Tacoma, Wash.	.25
Geo. Franklin, Tacoma, Wash.	.30
J. Matthews, Washington, Ind.	5.00
J. McCall, Hoquiam, Wash.	2.50
D. R. Munro, B'gh'm'ton, N.Y.	1.00
"Old Timer," New York	2.00
H. Santhoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
W. Detlef, " "	.25
C. Santhoff, " "	.50
J. Mammel, Little Ferry, N. J.	.50
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	10.00
E. P. Schrab, " "	2.00
T. Thompson, Lincoln, Kans.	3.00
S. F. Smith, Salisbury, C'ty, N.Y.	1.45
M. Hirschfeld, Albany, N. Y.	\$1.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	1.00
L. O. Medlicke, Pittsfield, Mass.	\$1.00
H. Schmalfuss, " "	1.00
J. T. Walsh, Skykomish, Wash.	6.00
A. Judelovitz, Denver, Colo.	11.50
A. Wernet, " "	1.00
Wernet Bros., " "	1.00
L. D. Heeman, " "	1.00
E. J. Gross, " "	1.00
G. Anderson, " "	1.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah	1.50
Total	\$111.95
Previously acknowledged	4,093.01
Grand total	\$4,204.96

Grand total \$4,204.96

Grand total \$4,204.96

BIG MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT COOPER UNION, N. Y.

International Labor Day will this year
find the Socialist Labor Party celebrat-
ing its clear-cut record of the past and
proclaiming its antagonism to capital-
ism and to the insidious foes of Labor.

These are stirring times and the Social-
ist Labor Party is called upon to be in
the forefront of the battle. The Party
therefore calls upon its staunch army
of loyal supporters to help point out to
the American working class the clear
road to their emancipation.

May 1 will see Labor assembled
throughout the world to let all who care
know that the banner of revolt has
been raised against the tyranny and
oppression of capitalism, and to demand
the Industrial Republic for the great
army of the world's workers.

Rally, comrades and sympathizers, and
join with us in the celebration of In-
ternational Labor Day at Cooper Union
Hall, Eighth street and Third avenue,
SATURDAY, May 1, at 8 P. M., for the
purpose of instilling in the minds of the
workers the fact that the present econ-
omic system must go if they desire
to be free, if they desire their rights,
if they desire the full product of their
labor. With a view to widely advertis-
ing our May Day meeting, comrades
should secure a supply of throwaways
for distribution from L. Abelson, 25
City Hall Place and attend the meeting
en masse and play your full part in
celebrating the worker's International
Labor Day.

It will be good news to know that our
old stalwart, Chas. H. Corrigan of Syr-
acuse, N. Y., will positively be one of
the speakers. Daniel De Leon and Jas.
T. Hunter will also speak. Other speak-
ers will be announced later.

Remember Labor's Day! Remember
you are a Socialist! Do your duty!
N. Y. County Executive Committee,
S. L. P.

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party. It prints nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK

THE PROPAGANDA GATHERS FORCE AS THE RANKS OF THE ACTIVE BRIGADE INCREASE.

Again we have had an increase of
subscriptions, and more going on than
were cut off. Now that some of our
friends have shown what can be done
others should feel encouraged to take
hold of the work of propaganda. Join
the Active Brigade and do your share.
Those sending two or more subscrip-
tions were:

L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
J. W. Johnson, Oakland, Cal.	4
K. Bauer, Felton, Cal.	5
O. E. Behn, San Francisco, Cal.	2
M. Engel, San Francisco, Cal.	3
Section Denver, Colo.	4
Section El Paso, Colo.	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	9
O. J. Schwitzgebel, Kansas City, Mo.	5
L. I. Lambriggner, Nebraska, Neb.	3
Geo. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.	6
J. Isaac, Cincinnati, O.	2
O. Freer, Columbus, O.	2
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
H. Brandborg, Hennings, Minn.	3
A. H. Campbell, Mayfield, Utah	4
A. E. Belmer, Boston, Mass.	2
A. F. Pechaur, Somerville, Mass.	2
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass.	2
J. Anderson, Gardner, Mass.	3
F. Bombach, Boston, Mass.	4
O. Kinsalas, Malden, Mass.	3
M. Molloy, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
J. B. Rapp, Utica, N. Y.	2
J. Stehr, New York	7
J. Broehl, Glens Falls, N. Y.	3
H. P. Cody, Canal Zone	14
L. Lacoste, New Orleans, La.	2
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	2
J. W. McAlarney, Juniata, Pa.	2
A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
30th and 32nd A. D.'s, New York	2

Prepaid Cards sold: Los Angeles.

ENGLISH BRANCH, BRADDOCK, PA.

The English Branch of the Socialist
Labor Party of Braddock, Pa., meets
every second and fourth Tuesday at
Rubenstein's Hall, Eleventh street, Brad-
dock. Every People reader and sym-
patizer is fraternally invited.
H. Mueller, Organizer.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM LECTURES.

The following public lectures by So-
cialists and non-Socialists will be held
under the auspices of the Labor Ly-
ceum of Section Erie County, S. L. P.,
every Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at
Florence Parlors, 537 Main street. An
instructive general discussion follows
each lecture. All readers of this pa-
per are invited to attend and bring
friends. Admission is free.

Schedule:

April 11.—Mr. Frederick Almy, of the
Charity Organization Society, on "Some
Problems of Socialism."
April 18.—Leander A. Armstrong, on
"Social and Political Evolution of Man."
April 25.—Attorney Lewis Stockton,
on "Should Socialists Demand the City
Charter Proposed by the Referendum
League."
May 2.—Boris Reinstein, on "Inter-
national May Day and American Labor
Day."

MAY DAY HANDBILLS READY.

Handbills announcing the mass meet-
ing at Cooper Union on SATURDAY
evening, May 1, to celebrate Internation-
al Labor Day are now ready and can be
had from the undersigned at the office of
Section New York, 25 City Hall Place,
Manhattan.

Sub-divisions should get a supply of
these handbills and arrange to distribute
same in their respective localities, es-
pecially in such places where working-
men congregate.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the
Relative Importance of
Political Action and of
Class-Conscious Econo-
mic Action and the Ur-
gent Necessity of Both

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LABOR NEWS NOTES.

This is the season for propaganda.
Stock up with pamphlets, and then
get them into the hands of intelligent
workmen.

The Special Offer of the First Con-
vention Report of the I. W. W., cloth-
bound, at 30 cents a copy will be with-
drawn April 10. We will honor all
orders for the book, at that price, bear-
ing post mark April 10. If you have
a copy, why not order another for pre-
sentation to the library of your town?

We have just received from the
binder another of the Sue stories—
"The Iron Arrow Head," a fifty-cent
book. Send on your orders.

The orders last week were:

Milwaukee, Wis.	\$7.00
Somerdale, O.	4.25
Ogden, Utah	3.50
Gaines Landing, Ark.	3.30
San Pedro, Cal.	3.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.90
Bridgeport, Conn.	3.25
Peoria, Ill.	2.00
Tacoma, Wash.	1.50
San Francisco, Cal.	1.50
Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Canal Zone	2.50
Bremerton, Wash.	1.50
Decatur, Wash.	1.25
Montreal, Can.	1.00
New Castle, Pa.	1.00
Salem, Mass.	1.00
Hartford, Conn.	1.00
Newport News, Va.	1.00
Vancouver, B. C.	1.00
Granite, Okla.	1.00
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	1.00

Besides many smaller ones.

STRIKE AT RUSKIN COLLEGE.

Students Block Plan to Throttle Their
Revolutionary Education by Affiliation
with Oxford University.

London, March 30.—A novel situation
has arisen at Oxford, where the students
of Ruskin College have gone on a strike.

Ruskin College is an institution
founded ten years ago for workingmen.
A body of the students publish a radical
monthly, "The Plebs," which is reprint-
ing some of the literature of the New
York Labor News Company, which is
owned by the Socialist Labor Party, at
New York. The principal is Dennis
Hird, well known for his works on so-
ciology and evolution.

Some time ago it was announced by
the Executive Council of the college
that the study of English literature and
temperance would be substituted for so-
ciology and evolution, but the students
raised such an outcry that the plan was
not persisted in by the authorities. Hird
the other day announced that his resig-
nation had been called for on the ground
that he was "unable to maintain disci-
pline." The students believe that the
Executive Council of the college has
taken this step because the council is in
favor of curbing the radical tendencies
of the college by an affiliation with the
conservative Oxford University.

Ruskin College at present has no of-
ficial connection with the university, and
the students evidently do not want any
such connection. Assuming that the en-
forced resignation of principal Hird
would be the thin end of the wedge for
destroying the present order of things,
by way of emphatic protest they have re-
fused to attend lectures.

Many of our friends have responded
to our request to send us one new
reader. If you have not yet done so
try and send us one at once.

The Differences

BETWEEN THE
Socialist Party

AND THE
Socialist Labor Party

ALSO BETWEEN
Socialism, Anarchism

AND
Anti-Political Industrialism

BY

A. ROSENTHAL

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25 City Hall Place, New York

FINNISH METAL WORKERS.

Loked Out Twice by Bosses, but Are
Still on the Winning Side.

Helsingfors, Finland, March 12.—The
employees in the metal industry were
hard put to it last fall, to fight a lock-
out inflicted on them by their bosses,
and suffered many hardships in the
struggle. The skirmish at last resulted
victoriously for the metal workers and
their union, and a joint agreement was
entered into which secured them some
improvement in conditions.

But the peace was of short duration.
The agreement expired on January 1,
and the employers refused to renew
it in its old form. They demanded a
wage reduction of 15 per cent. The
wages of the metal workers in Fin-
land are already pretty near the star-
vation lines and a fifteen per cent. cut
in Helsingfors would have been fol-
lowed by a cut throughout the country.
The metal workers therefore rejected
the bosses' demand.

Thereupon the Helsingfors bosses
locked out two thousand of their em-
ployees, commencing January 1, last.
The bosses figured that on account of
the bad times they would be able to
fill their factories with strike-break-
ers. But the unemployed preferred
starvation to degrading themselves to
the level of blacklegs. When the
bosses saw that the native workers
could not be bent to their will, they
sent their agents to Russia and Esthonia
to try their luck there.

Here again the solidarity of the class
conscious workers proved stronger
than the bosses had bargained for, the
Russians and Esthonians, in spite of
the insecurity at home, absolutely re-
fusing to act as strike-breakers. Now
the metal bosses are laying their pipes
for a lock-out throughout Finland, and
a life and death struggle to subdue their
"obstinate" employees. Although the
locked-out men and their families are
in great distress, they feel that the
solidarity of the working class will
assure them the final victory.

Something good for our German
reading comrades and friends.
Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletar-
ian life by Richard Koepfel.

"EIN VERLORENER"

(A Ruined Life.)

Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"

(The Drunkard.)

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Instructive, Interesting, Enter-
taining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

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Life of Engels10
Ninth Convention S. L. P.10
No Compromise10
Socialism, What It Is10
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Two Pages from Roman His- tory15
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Value, Price, and Profit15
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Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis..
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and the progress of Industrial
Unionism there, read the official
organ of the British Advocates of
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Springfield Cottage,
Hapwood, Heywood,
near Manchester, England.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor
Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the Nation-
al Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assem-
bled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and
the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to
every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experi-
ence we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the ma-
jority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present
system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of
their life, their liberty and their happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery
of government must be controlled by the whole people; but
again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true
theory of economics is that the means of production must like-
wise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in com-
mon. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the
pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and
the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his lib-
erty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those
essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory
of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic
system—the private ownership of the natural and social oppor-
tunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist
Class and the Working Class; throws society into the con-
volutions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the
exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces,
is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory
idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of
life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the
banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of
the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social
evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its
failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-
dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the
other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to
organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a
class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-
quer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place
themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class inter-
ests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human
emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing
barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means
of production, transportation and distribution into the hands
of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-opera-
tive Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,
industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which
every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his
facilities, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Extraordinary Offer!

HOW TO OWN A SMALL LIBRARY OF CLOTH-BOUND